

# **USAID/CENTRAL AMERICA PROGRAM**

## **RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)**

2001-04-06

**Please Note:**

The attached FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Guatemala,

April 6, 2001

UNCLASSIFIED  
MEMORANDUM

TO: Michael Deal, Acting AA/LAC

FROM: George Carner, USAID/G-CAP Mission Director

SUBJECT: USAID/Central America Program FY 2003 R4 Submission

Please find attached the USAID/Central America Program Results Review and Resource Request (R4) for FY 2003 for your review and approval. As with past USAID/G-CAP R4 submissions, the program results and resource request materials addressed in this document are for the Central America Program (CAP) alone. The combined operating expense and workforce allocation tables for both the bilateral Guatemala and regional Central America programs are included in USAID/Guatemala's FY 2003 R4 submission.

We submit this R4 with just six months remaining in our current regional strategy. We are proud of our accomplishments and view this R4 as bringing to satisfying closure this phase of our program. As you know, our new regional strategy was approved in July 2000 and will go into effect this October. Most of our regional programs are already making the shift to the new strategy with activities they are launching with FY 2001 obligations. There are no issues with respect to the current regional program. However, I flag some issues below related to implementation of the new strategy, for which I seek LAC Management's guidance or reaction.

Changes in Results and Results Monitoring. We have made no major changes since our last year's R4 review to the results framework at the SO level and only one at the IR level – the addition of the Regional Mitch IR4 -- “Strengthening regional policies that reduce energy system vulnerabilities,” as approved by the AA/LAC last March. With regard to performance measurement, we added one indicator for the Regional Mitch program and modified another under the HIV/AIDS program to more accurately measure results through the brief remaining period. These and the IR-level changes are described in Annex 2.

Solid Performances Conclude our Strategy and Set the Stage for the Next Phase. Performance this last and final full year of the current strategy has met or exceeded expectations. It has set the stage well for the start of our new strategy in October. In our trade and investment program, for example, PROALCA has reinforced Central America's acceptance of an outward-looking, export-led strategy as the best way to achieve rapid, sustainable and equitable economic growth. As signs of this success, Central American trade as a percentage of GDP continues to rise, all countries remain eligible for trade benefits under enhanced CBI legislation and the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and none remains on the GSP priority workers' rights watch list. The regional environment program also showed strong results, helping to bring additional

protected areas under improved management and consolidating the Mesoamerica Biological Corridor. The regional HIV/AIDS program strengthened policy formulation and strategic planning across the region on this critical issue. And, the Hurricane Mitch Special Objective, as it enters the home stretch, helped establish a sound basis for transnational watershed management, and reduced the vulnerability of transportation and energy networks.

**As we move into the new strategy period, I ask for the Bureau's guidance on the following specific issues:**

Activities in the Dominican Republic. Trade officials from the Dominican Republic have been participating to a limited extent in our regional labor-related activities. They are expanding that request now, to greater involvement in our overall regional trade activities, such as trade-related training opportunities, conferences and seminars. Such assistance would not extend, however, to technical assistance or institutional support for Dominican trade organizations. While the Dominican Republic clearly is not a member of the Central American Common Market, we view the participation of its trade officials in our programs as a positive development for greater trade integration in the larger Caribbean region and building toward FTAA. I flag this issue only to ensure that such participation does not in any way duplicate the involvement of such officials in other LAC trade programs and that coordination with the Caribbean office and DR Mission can be facilitated.

Plan Puebla Panama. Recently USAID/Mexico and USAID/G-CAP met informally with you to discuss the USAID's plans for a Global Development Alliance (GDA) and Mexican President Fox's new development plan, the Plan Puebla Panama (PPP), which seeks to increase economic growth in southern Mexico and Central America. Central America generally favors this evolving initiative as a complement to its own Alliance for Sustainable Development (ALIDES), the existing Tuxtla-Centroamerica Plan and the framework for the transformation and modernization of Central America in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century that it presented at the recent Madrid CG. The Central America -U.S.A. Declaration (CONCAUSA), signed in 1994, made the U.S. the first extraregional partner to ALIDES. While Mexico is not a partner, CONCAUSA provides a framework for the US and Central America to support the PPP objectives. I raise this issue because the Central American Program Strategic Plan for FY 2002 – 2006 includes areas of commonality with PPP. As the Central Americans and Mexicans move forward there are, potentially, ways in which USAID, with additional GDA resources, could work with private and public partners to accelerate the pace of social and economic development in the region and trade and investment opportunities for the US. In this regard, USAID/Mexico and we are developing several one page "papers" on potential linkages with PPP that we will submit to the Bureau for consideration as the Agency moves forward with the GDA.

Post-Mitch follow-through. While the Mitch funding and programs have achieved many successes, it is clear that the countries in the region and the region as a whole are not fully geared up to carry out disaster prevention and mitigation. The regional program is receiving a steady stream of requests for Mitch follow-on support. Recently, for example, we were able to respond quickly to SICA's request for assistance to assess the damage related to the El Salvador earthquake, to buildings and infrastructure and landslide risks. As disaster mitigation is high on the agenda for Central American integration, with some modest additional assistance from us through the regional program I believe we could help cement the region's capacity in this regard. The Regional CG in Madrid and the updated CONCAUSA Action Plan will further underscore the importance of reduced vulnerability and disaster preparedness. In this respect, we are looking to extending the regional USGS office under CAMI through at least 12/03. USAID/G-CAP would welcome LAC's special initiative in Disaster Preparedness.

Stability of the regional financial/banking sector and new opportunities in this area. We see both promising and worrisome trends on this issue. On one hand, regional banking appears to be taking off in Central America; on the other, bank failures and interventions are becoming increasingly rampant in Nicaragua, Guatemala and potentially elsewhere. A recent SIECA meeting concluded that bank solvency and expansion was a difficult issue to address on a regional basis, given the well-guarded turfs of the national banking supervisory authorities. We have accepted this conclusion for now, but I raise this issue just in case the Bureau sees this issue differently, i.e., if it sees a need for the USAID/G-CAP to get more proactively involved in strengthening the Central American banking regulation and crisis early warning.

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## GLOSSARY

AA/LAC	Assistant Administrator for the Bureau of Latin America and the Caribbean
ADEPESCO	Panamanian Fishing and Conservation Association
ALIDES	C.A. Alliance for Sustainable Development
APES	AIDS Policy Environment Score
API	AIDS Program Effort Index
CBI	Caribbean Basin Initiative
CBTPA	Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Act
CCAD	Central American Commission on Environment and Development
CEL	Hydroelectric Executive Commission for the Rio Lempa
CEPREDENAC	Regional Center for Natural Disaster Prevention in Central America
CITES	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species
COMITRAN	Technical Secretariat for Transportation in Central America
CONCAUSA	Joint US-Central American Declaration
CRRH	Costa Rican-based Regional Committee for Hydrological Resources
CSM	Condom Social Marketing
DANIDA	Danish Agency for International Development
DFID	Great Britain's Department for International Development
DGMA	General Environmental Directorate
DOE	Department of Energy
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Central America Office
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
FOCADES	Central American Sustainable Development Fund
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
FUNPADEM	"Fundación del Servicio Exterior para la Paz y la Democracia"
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GOES	Government of El Salvador
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
GTZ	German International Technical Assistance Agency
IDB	Interamerican Development Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPR	intellectual property rights
MBC	Mesoamerican Biological Corridor
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NGO	Non governmental Organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NOAA/NWS	National Weather Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRECA	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
PAHO	Panamerican Health Organization
PROALCA	Program Support to Central American Participation in the Free Trade Area of the Americas
PROARCA	Central American Environment Program
PSI	Population Services International
SICA	Central American Integration System
SIECA	Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration
SO	Strategic Objective
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USTR	U.S. Trade Representative
VAT	Value Added Tax
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



## **R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance**

Summary Progress in Implementing the Current Strategy. USAID/Central America Program (CAP) will in FY2001 complete final activities under its former 5-year Strategic Plan for Central America. In FY2000 key sector programs in trade, the environment, and HIV/AIDS continued to shape region-wide policies and best practices, increasingly integrating activities and impacts and producing significant and more sustainable results. FY2000 reflects a final year of achievement under the strategy's first phase. It has also been a period of intensive design of activities to bring on-line by FY2002 the new Regional Strategic Plan, approved by AA/LAC in July 2000.

USAID's only program to promote trade and investment in Central America, PROALCA, has further reinforced Central America's acceptance of an outward-looking, export-led strategy as the best way to achieve rapid, sustainable, and equitable economic growth. PROALCA has promoted the U.S. foreign policy objectives of the establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005 (possibly as early as 2003) and advancement of the trade liberalization agenda negotiated globally through the World Trade Organization. PROALCA's efforts to expand trade contributed to the continued regional trade increase—reaching 54% of GDP in 2000-- and to enhanced domestic policies toward more open trade regimes. Central America made steady progress in trade readiness, especially in Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras, despite increased external debt driven by borrowing after the devastation of Hurricane Mitch. And intra-regional trade as a percent of GDP continued to rise in 2000, while (according to preliminary figures), total private sector investments in the region rose sharply during 2000 in key sectors such as energy and telecommunications.

PROARCA, the regional environmental program, strengthened regional integration and produced important market-based mechanisms to protect the environment and is reducing threats to key natural resources in two additional transboundary sites. During 2000, PROARCA has helped bring 27 additional protected areas under improved management, enjoining the active participation of property owners in local conservation. Work to consolidate the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC) continues through support to NGOs and government agencies, and development by CA countries of a new National Biodiversity Strategy now being used to prioritize points of intervention in the MBC.

The regional HIV-AIDS strategy strengthened policy formulation across the region in 2000, enlarging public and private support for effective programs responsive to the HIV/AIDS challenge. The program measurably strengthened NGOs' advocacy and prevention networks, regional Condom Social Marketing, and the exchange of information among all sectors of the HIV prevention community. The pandemic, unfortunately, is rapidly gaining speed. USAID's regional program will focus increasingly on areas and high-risk groups not normally covered by bilateral programs, or activities wherein the regional program has a comparative advantage.

USAID is completing the Mitch SpO for Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters, and by the end of CY2001 will have provided over \$13.7 million of assistance under CACEDRF. Programs are on track for all targets to be met or exceeded.

Spending has reached 53% of that planned. The program has established a sound basis for transnational watershed management, reduced the vulnerability of the road network and energy delivery systems to natural disasters, and helped Costa Rica upgrade its education system capacity in communities affected by the influx of Mitch-related Nicaraguan migrants.

#### Most Significant FY2000 Program Achievements.

##### SO1: Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets:

Central American trade as a percent of GDP continued to rise, reaching an estimated 54 % in 2000, and intra-regional trade rose to 9.94% of GDP, well above the target.

In 2000, all participating countries remained eligible for trade benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences and all countries were removed from the GSP priority workers' rights watch list, an intermediate step leading to trade sanctions.

Preliminary figures indicate that in 2000 total private sector investment in energy and telecommunication jumped by \$542 million, bringing total investment to \$4.9 billion.

##### SO2: Regional Stewardship of the Environment:

Implementation of ten key sustainable mechanisms to protect the environment, e.g., a public-private forum for sustainable tourism (Guatemala) and a permanent Council to facilitate participation of communities, local and national authorities, and NGOs in natural resource decisions (Panama).

Two additional transboundary sites have seen key environmental threats reduced.

In the Gulf of Fonseca, establishment of a tri-national biological corridor helps further consolidate the MBC.

Development of a uniform framework for administration of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES).

##### SpO: HIV/AIDS Prevention:

Development and implementation of national and regional HIV/AIDS strategic plans and policies: the Guatemalan Congress approved the AIDS Law in March 2000; in Panama the AIDS Law was passed in January 2000; and the Iberoamerican Presidential Summit in December 2000 declared HIV/AIDS a regional emergency.

A constant exchange of information among all sectors of the HIV prevention community, with studies, epidemiological information and key documents being used by decision-makers and NGOs across the region for improved programming.

##### Hurricane Mitch Special Objective:

a network of satellite-linked river gauges for the Río Lempa watershed is operational and issuing real-time information for disaster mitigation and reservoir management; SICA has signed an agreement for a GIS and management plan for the watershed.

Classroom construction for poor Costa Rican communities with high concentrations of Nicaraguan migrants exceeded targets: the program completed construction of all 260 classrooms (35 more than targeted for 2001) within the approved budget.

A more efficient, disaster-resilient, and interconnected energy infrastructure is on track: regulatory, pricing and subsidy issues have been addressed, and procedures for operation of the regional interconnection established, helping to promote a regional regional electricity market and a Regional Power Market Exchange.

U.S. National Interest and Goals. USAID/G-CAP continually coordinates with all bilateral USAID missions in the region (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama) and Embassy personnel in non-presence countries (Belize and Costa Rica) to ensure congruence of objectives and mutual support for the regional program. Mission Performance Plans in USAID presence countries identify Regional Stability, Democracy, Economic Growth and Development, Environment, and Health as primary goals. The SO for Trade and Investment contributes directly to the USG's focus on economic prosperity, support for open markets, and broad-based economic growth in the region. USAID/G-CAP's Environment SO directly supports USG national interests in securing a sustainable global environment and reducing international environmental degradation, futhering CONCAUSA and tracking the Summit of the Americas agendas for sustainable development and natural resources conservation through partnership in sustainable energy use, biodiversity, and pollution prevention. The HIV/AIDS Prevention SO supports the USG national interest in protecting human health and reducing the spread of infectious diseases, promoting equitable access to basic health services as called for in the Summit of the Americas.

Country Factors that have Most Influenced Performance: Conclusion of a free trade agreement (FTA) among the Northern Triangle countries (Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras) and Mexico adds impetus to regional integration and open trade initiatives. However, the FTA between Central America and the Dominican Republic is still at an *impasse*. As Costa Rica and Nicaragua have yet to resolve tariff problems with the DR, proposals to separate the Northern Triangle from the rest of CA affect preparations for an inclusive FTA. Regarding the environment, progress in protecting transboundary sites from local threats to key natural resources has in some cases been compromised by a lack of political support. In such cases, more time is needed to consolidate group interests. More positively, the recent declaration from the Iberoamerican Presidential Summit provides a new high-level commitment to address the HIV/AIDS problem.

Overall Prospects for Progress through 2003: Prospects for continued progress under the 2002-2006 Central America Regional Strategy are excellent. Central America, as shown in the May 2000 high-level review of accomplishments of the Central America-USA Agreement (CONCAUSA) and in the Consultative Group process, is increasingly focused on regional integration and action. The USG, through its CA Regional program, has been able to take advantage of this coordinated development and willingness of Central Americans to work and act together on trade and competitiveness, HIV/AIDS, and environment. Consistent with the vision for the future of the Secretariat of Central America Integration (SICA), USAID and the State Environmental Hub in San Jose have taken lead to update the CONCAUSA Action Plan as a framework for USG support under the Alliance for Sustainable Development (ALIDES). With CACEDRF resources and mechanisms ending, concerns remain regarding replication of transnational watershed management plans and CA's ability to prevent and respond to other disasters. The regional program's capacity to respond was again demonstrated just after the reporting period, following the January 2001 earthquake in El Salvador, when USAID/G-CAP, at its regional partner's request, assisted El Salvador's assessment of damage to public buildings, sewage and waste disposal structures, and landslide risks. The Regional Mitch SpO ends Dec. 31, 2001.

Prospects for Closeout or Graduation. The Central American region is not considered a candidate for closeout or graduation from U.S. assistance in the near term.

## SO Text for SO: Increased Central American participation in global markets

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Objective ID: 596-001

Objective Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

62% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
38% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Global Growth and Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The SO responds both to USAID's Agency-wide goal of broad-based economic growth and to Central America's pursuit of an outward-looking, export-led strategy as the best way to achieve rapid, sustainable, and equitable economic growth. It promotes U.S. foreign policy objectives of the establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005 and advancement of

the trade liberalization agenda negotiated globally through the World Trade Organization (WTO). USAID's Program Supporting Central American Participation in the FTAA (PROALCA) aims to increase Central America's readiness to join and honor commitments made under free trade agreements (i.e., FTAA and NAFTA) and seeks to accelerate regional integration into hemispheric and global markets. Only through greatly expanded trade will Central America attain economic growth rates required to effectively combat poverty.

The Intermediate Results of the Strategic Objective are: (1) Improved Trade and Investment Policies, including lower tariff rates, fewer nontariff barriers for both intra-regional and outside trade, stronger protection of intellectual property rights (IPR), and an enhanced investment climate; (2) More Equitable and Better Functioning Labor Markets, requiring improved labor relations, stronger protection of core labor standards, and negotiated deregulation; (3) Increased Private Investment in Energy and Telecommunications, which is essential as public sector savings are insufficient to finance needed infrastructure investment.

Direct beneficiaries are people in Central American countries and the Dominican Republic and Central American electricity consumers.

#### Key Results:

Central American trade continued to increase in 2000, reflecting domestic policies enhanced by PROALCA toward more open trade regimes. Based on preliminary figures, trade as a percent of GDP rose to an estimated 54 percent in 2000, meeting the target. Central America's trade readiness indicators continue to show steady progress. Preliminary data indicate that, out of a maximum possible score of 5, Central America's average rating in 2000 rose to 3.64 from 3.46 in 1998. This is significant reflecting greater budget discipline and private savings, and less reliance on tariffs for tax revenues; this despite increased external debt driven by Honduras' higher borrowing after the devastation caused by Hurricane Mitch. Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras showed the best performance in trade readiness, followed by Nicaragua and Guatemala. Based on preliminary figures subject to further review, intra-regional trade as a percent of GDP rose to 9.94 in 2000, appreciably above the planned target of 8.40 percent.

In 2000, all participating countries became eligible for expanded CBI benefits and remained eligible for trade benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), because of greater acknowledgment of workers rights and progress on IPR. Moreover, all countries were removed from the GSP priority workers rights watch list, an intermediate step leading to trade sanctions. Nonetheless, workers rights groups filed complaints against the governments of El Salvador and Guatemala in connection with USTR determination of illegibility for benefits under the Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Act (CBTPA). Preliminary figures indicated that total private sector investment in energy and telecommunication increased because of several privatizations by \$542 million in 2000, bringing total investment to \$4.9 billion surpassing the target for 2000 of \$4.0 billion.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Overall performance has exceeded expectations. PROALCA has contributed to the continued adoption of an outward-oriented regional integration model. Through 53 regional seminars, PROALCA has trained 1,118 people in services and investment, competition policy, administration of treaties, training of negotiators, and FTAA and WTO processes. 90% of the products on the tariff universe list have been harmonized. Guatemala and El Salvador ratified

the Customs Union Agreement in October, 2000. El Salvador and Honduras have established a customs union. Nicaragua has also expressed its desire to join the Union. C.A. countries are also working to harmonize their trade negotiating positions vis a vis third countries

Mexico and the three C.A. Northern Triangle countries signed the FTA on June 20, 2000, and ratified in February 2001. The treaty provides that the 72% of 6,000 articles from the CA countries will be eligible to enter Mexico duty-free and 60% of 12,000 Mexican articles will be eligible to enter C.A. countries duty free.

On tax harmonization issues, tax authorities in Guatemala and El Salvador are reviewing comparative tables of the laws related to Value Added Tax, VAT, and specific taxes (cigars, liquor, beverages). The Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) component of PROALCA contributed significantly to the enactment of modern IPR laws in Guatemala and Honduras, the reduction of processing time to register patents and trademarks in Nicaragua, wider public support for IPR in the region, and regulations to strengthen the regional governments' capacity to comply with their ongoing IPR obligations under international trade agreements. PROALCA also sponsored the creation of IPR courses at two universities in the region, a quarterly magazine, and a book on IPR to be published in 2001. The ViceMinisters of Economy of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua agreed to continue their efforts to harmonize IPR Laws and to evaluate a C.A. trademark.

The labor situation in several C.A. countries continues to be an issue. C.A. countries came under strict scrutiny with respect to their labor standards this past year as a result of passage of the enhanced Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). All C.A. countries were found eligible for CBI benefits, but Guatemala will be reviewed by USTR again in April 2001. Regarding other activities being implemented under the labor component of PROALCA, during 2000, PROALCA installed computer information systems in the C.A. Ministries of Labor. More than 2,000 labor officials were trained through videoconferences, workshops and courses on labor inspections, the labor market, workers rights, occupational safety and health matters, alternative dispute resolution and the labor standards requirements of free trade agreements. SIECA developed an information system with qualitative and quantitative data on the labor market and a "a virtual library" making labor information available on the Internet.

Thanks to PROALCA, C.A. Labor Ministers signed a cooperative agreement with the Labor Secretariat of México. The Government of México received approximately \$900 million from the WB and IDB to modernize its labor market to ensure Mexico's entrance in NAFTA. The benefits of the Mexican experience are being transferred to C.A. countries at a minimal cost. PROALCA initiatives led to the development of an occupational health and safety center in El Salvador. The Child Labor Eradication Program is being successfully carried out, with eight local NGOs having signed agreements, endorsed by local authorities, to implement pilot projects in each of the region's eight countries.

Using tools provided by PROALCA, the C.A. Governments are restructuring their energy sectors. New electricity laws, regulations, procedures, and management structures for newly created private entities are promoting private sector-led rural electrification and other energy sector investments. PROALCA's technical support to the El Salvador Ministry of Economy in

charge of the power sector has resulted in greater stability in the power sector and reduction on electricity tariffs to the consumers during this period. The GOES has decided to support the National Electricity & Telecommunications Investment Fund, ratifying procedures to evaluate bids of potential rural electrification projects. Technical support to the Guatemala regulatory commission helped develop Quality of Service Regulations, essential to assure customers a reliable and efficient electricity service, and assisted the Power Pool Administrator to develop a system for the monitoring and control of the operation of the power system. In Nicaragua, PROALCA aided development of the institutional structure and organization of the newly created public Transmission Company and the power pool administrator. In Honduras, PROALCA supported the drafting of the Electricity Law. This Draft Law has become the framework for a new competitive power sector in the country, of which, the IMF, World Bank, IFC, and IDB have included it as a covenant for any new program or funding from these agencies to the country.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In July 2000 the Regional Strategic Plan was approved by AA/LAC. Design for the new regional competitiveness SO's second phase, "Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets" is underway and will be presented to USAID/G-CAP management for approval in April 2001. Two SOAGs will be negotiated with the C.A. Ministries of Trade and Labor; a grant agreement with SIECA; and an Energy IQC task order. Procurement actions will come on line during 2001 so as to begin implementation of PROALCAII in October 2001, thus assuming a seamless transition from PROALCA I.

#### Other Donor Programs:

USAID and the IDB are implementing a joint activity to help modernize labor markets. USAID maintains close contact with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC)-Central American Office, which provides research and technical analysis on Central American economic integration issues.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID coordinates with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Economic/Commercial Sections of U.S. Embassies in the region. The Permanent Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) is a grantee, as are several C.A. governments. Contracts and grants have been awarded to U.S. and local firms including PA Consultants (formerly Hagler Bailly). A Cooperative Agreement under the labor component is being implemented by the "Fundación del Servicio Exterior para la Paz y la Democracia-FUNPADEM".



## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets

Objective ID: 596-001

Approved: 03/14/97

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Result Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets

Indicator: Total Central American Merchandise Trade as a Percentage of GDP

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1994 (B)	NA	46.17
1995	NA	47.63
1996	46.5	47.88
1997	48.0	49.24
1998	50.0	52.04
1999	52.0	51.0
2000	54.0	54.0 (p)
2001(T)	55.0	NA

Source:

For 1994-1998, Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration, SIECA, Statistical Bulletin 7.3 September 1999. For 1999 and 2000 Central Banks and CEFSA-COPADES estimates.

Indicator/Description:

Sum of total Exports f.o.b. and imports c.i.f. for each country (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua), divided by the sum of GDP for each country

Comments:

Comments: Annual figures for 1995 through 1999 have been adjusted to compensate for the abnormally high international prices for coffee.

(1) Exports and imports don't include maquila (drawback).

(2) There is a change of the external trade of Honduras that now includes the total trade with Central America that was not shown during previous years.

(p) preliminary

(B) Baseline

(T) Target

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets

Objective ID: 596-001

Approved: 03/14/97

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Result Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets

Indicator: Composite score on trade readiness

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Average of Central American countries' scores

Year	Planned	Actual
1994	NA	2.96
1995	2.96	3.07
1996	3.00	3.10
1997	3.20	3.26
1998	3.30	3.46
1999	3.40	3.54 (e)
2000	3.50	3.64 (p)
2001	3.70	NA

Source:

Regional Central Banks; SIECA; Executive Secretariat, Central American Monetary Council; IDB, Social and Economic Progress in Latin America, 1995-1998; UNDP, HDI of 1993-2000; Freedom House, Annual Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties, 1992-2000; IMF, International Financial statistics, 1990-2000; ECLAC, CEPSA-COPADES report of April, 2000; and USAID/G-CAP staff estimates.

Indicator/Description:

Countries are scored on a scale of 0 to 5, with five being the most ready for participation in a free trade agreement.

Comments:

The readiness indicator is based on the methodology developed by the Institute for International Economics. It is a composite score of eight factors: price stability, budget discipline, external debt, currency stability, private savings, market-oriented policies, reliance on trade taxes, and policy sustainability (Freedom House and UNDP's HDI, Human Development Index).

(p) preliminary

(e) estimates

(T) Target

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets

Objective ID: 596-001

Approved: 03/14/97

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Result Name: IR 1.1 Improved Trade and Investment Policies

Indicator: Intra-Regional Merchandise Trade as a Percentage of GDP

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1994 (B)	NA	7.63 (r)
1995	NA	8.03 (r)
1996	7.65	8.03 (r)
1997	7.80	8.82 (r)
1998	8.00	9.54
1999	8.20	9.9
2000 (T)	8.40	9.94 (p)
2001 (T)	9.98	NA

Source:

Data from 1994-2000 is from the Secretariat for Central American Integration (SIECA), CEFSA-COPADES, and TEA Office Estimates. Data from 2001 onwards is from the Central American Monetary Council.

Indicator/Description:

Sum of total Merchandise Exports f.o.b. and imports c.i.f. to and from Central America (5 CACM countries), divided by the sum of GDP for each country

Comments:

(r) Revised using updated trade and GDP data from SIECA.

This year the information since 1994 includes an adjustment in the case of Honduras, that before didn't include the total intra-regional trade, but only partially.

(B) Base

(T) Target

(p) preliminary

(r) revised

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Central American participation in global markets

Objective ID: 596-001

Approved: 03/14/97

Country/Organization: USAID Central America Regional

Result Name: IR 1.3 Increased Private Investment in Energy and Telecommunications

Indicator: Private investment in energy and telecommunications

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: US\$ millions invested (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	350	630
1998	1100	2600
1999	3000	4400*
2000	4000	4942
2001(T)	5000	NA

Source:

Grantees and contractors working in the region

Indicator/Description:

All private investment will be counted, including revenues from privatization of state-owned facilities as well as new private investments in both sectors.

Comments:

\*This amount includes the cumulative investments (1997+1998).

## **SO Text for SO: Increased effectiveness in regional stewardship of the environment and key natural resources in target areas**

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Objective ID: 596-002

Objective Name: Increased effectiveness in regional stewardship of the environment and key natural resources in target areas

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
4% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
58% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
14% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
24% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Global Growth and Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The economies of Central America are threatened by a deteriorating natural resource base. Under this SO, USAID/G-CAP supports the consolidation of national and transnational systems of

protected areas through improved management, enhancing sustainable natural resource use around protected areas, institutional strengthening of natural resource management groups and the promotion of strengthened regional environmental regulatory and enforcement frameworks. The SO responds to both the 1994 Joint US-Central American Declaration (CONCAUSA) and to the C.A. Alliance for Sustainable Development (ALIDES). PROARCA's principal partner is the Central American Integration System (SICA) and its Environment Division, the unit responsible for promoting and establishing an integrated regional environmental agenda. PROARCA activities extend through September 2001 at which time activities under USAID/G-CAP's 2002-2006 strategy will begin

The SO works towards the achievement of the following intermediate results: 1) Consolidate the Central American Protected Areas System by increasing the number of protected and special management areas under improved management; (2) Increase local stewardship of the environment in target areas by helping local communities manage coastal and forest resources; and (3) Harmonize and strengthen Central American environmental policy frameworks by supporting the drafting and introduction of environmental laws and regulations to national legislatures/executive branches. The direct beneficiaries live within and around the Central American protected areas, approximately one fourth of the region's population. The indirect beneficiaries are all the people of Central America (36 million), especially those who depend on the natural resource base for their livelihood

#### Key Results:

Performance of the SO met expectations. The SO-level target of implementing nine sustainable mechanisms to protect the environment was surpassed by one. Examples include a public-private forum for sustainable tourism that was formed in Guatemala. In Bocas del Toro, Panama, the government and private sector set up a permanent Consultative Council to facilitate the participation of communities, local and national authorities, and NGOs in natural resource decision-making. PROARCA also strengthened the Panamanian Fishing and Conservation Association (ADEPESCO), which is now legally registered. Working with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and a local NGO (CEGESTI), PROARCA installed cleaner production practices in 3 medium-size firms in Panama, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. One firm already has reported savings through application of its environmental management plan.

In 2000, PROARCA worked in two additional transboundary sites where local threats to key natural resources and the environment are significant. In Gandoca-Manzanillo in Costa Rica, for example, ecotourism guides have been trained and certified. In El Pilar on the Guatemala-Belize border, a unified management plan was approved. PROARCA surpassed its planned 2000 target of 27 additional protected areas under improved management, adding 48 new areas. This is due to the active participation of property owners in local conservation. PROARCA played an instrumental role in registering 17 private reserves (12 in Panama, 5 in Nicaragua). Twenty-four conservation easements were established in Costa Rica; and improved management of 7 additional publicly owned protected areas took place.

In 2000, two sites, the Gulf of Fonseca and Gandoca-Manzanillo, achieved an effective level of local governance to address local environmental problems. In the Gulf of Fonseca, PROARCA continued to consolidate the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC) through work with

NGOs and government agencies, including establishment of a tri-national biological corridor for the Gulf that is endorsed by the three countries. USAID's technical assistance and USEPA helped all the C.A. countries develop National Biodiversity Strategies that are now used in conjunction with other donors to prioritize points of intervention in the MBC. PROARCA assisted in the development of a uniform framework for the administration of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES). SICA's Environmental Directorate worked with all the C.A. countries and secured their ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Performance in the year 2000 was strong. The program fell short in reducing local threats to transboundary sites. USAID/G-CAP does not expect to reach the LOP target of 19 sites by 2001. While progress can be anticipated on many fronts, advancement in reducing threats requires assuring political support. More time is needed to consolidate various community group interests. The revised LOP target of 15 "transboundary sites with reduced threats" will include two new 2001 interventions: the Layasiksa forest in the Mosquitia, Nicaragua, and a harmonized tri-national fisheries management strategy in the Gulf of Honduras.

The LOP target number of protected areas under improved management has been exceeded; therefore, USAID/G-CAP will during 2001 strengthen those currently being supported. The 2000 target for 20 assisted sites which have achieved an effective level of governance was met and the target of 22 sites for 2001 is expected to be met.

In Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, a solid waste-material recovery facility and a pilot wastewater treatment facility was designed and built. Activities like this represent the successful conclusion of the process of forming local citizen groups able to identify and devise community based solutions to local environmental problems. Notably, these groups continue to mobilize themselves to secure funding to solve other environmental problems they have prioritized.

PROARCA activities in or around protected areas in the MBC include institutional strengthening and operational planning for NGO and multisectoral coalitions. NGOs and governments are now disseminating their experiences in the application of models for the design of biological corridors, ecotourism and reserve management with other partners in other countries in the region. Capacity building for tourism certification in 5 countries facilitated the establishment of the Mesoamerican Alliance for Ecotourism Development (Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras). As a result of program assistance, Costa Rica's National Ecotourism Consortium and Network have increased member organization occupancy rates from 15% in 1999 to 50% in 2000. In association with other donor agencies, PROARCA helped small producers place 7,819,600 pounds of coffee (\$11.6 million) in the specialty coffee market.

During its six years of implementation, PROARCA not only has exceeded quantifiable results, more importantly, it has changed how Central American governments view the environment sector. In 1994, there were no Ministries of Environment in Guatemala, Panama, El Salvador and Nicaragua was just starting up. All countries now have formed Ministries of Environment, except Panama, where the "National Environmental Authority" plays an equally strong role as other Ministries. In 1994, there were no environmental laws to regulate water quality and air quality standards, pesticide use, and toxic waste disposal in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador or Panama. Today, all Central American countries have internationally recognized

environmental laws. There is still the need to encourage national governments to make a stronger commitment to environmental stewardship. USAID/G-CAP expects this commitment will grow through the allocation of more resources for the environment in national budgets, the active participation of governments in effective alliances for environmental stewardship, and the application of the rule of the law for environmental protection.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The design of the new regional environmental SO "Improved Environmental Management in the MBC" has been completed and will be presented to USAID/G-CAP management for approval in March 2001. A SOAG is being negotiated with the C.A. Ministries of Environment and SICA/Environmental Directorate and procurement actions will come on line during 2001 in order to begin implementation of PROARCA II in October 2001.

Other Donor Programs:

International donor initiatives complementary to those of USAID include: (1) the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) support to the Central American Sustainable Development Fund (FOCADES) for Climate Change, International Waterways and Manatee Protection; (2) the GEF-funded Mesoamerican Biological Corridor program; (3) the German International Technical Assistance Agency (GTZ)/World Wildlife Fund Corridor program; (4) the European Union-supported Sustainable Development in Agricultural Frontiers (Frontera Agrícola); (5) the Danish Agency for International Development (DANIDA) support for the Gulf of Fonseca coastal resource management program and its new Programme of Regional Environmental Management and Sustainable Development; and (6) the Interamerican Development Bank support for port contingency activities in the region.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Key implementing organizations include: the Secretariat for Central American Integration (SICA) and its General Environmental Directorate (DGMA), the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD), the Nature Conservancy, World Wildlife Foundation, University of Rhode Island, International Resources Group, Cooperative Housing Foundation, and USEPA.



## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in Target Areas  
Objective ID: 596-002

Approved: 06/21/95

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Result Name: Increased effectiveness in regional stewardship of the environment and key natural resources in target areas

Indicator: "Sustainability" - Number of Sustainable Mechanisms Implemented to Protect the Regional Environment

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The cumulative number of mechanisms implemented

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	0	5
1997	0	10
1998	16	16
1999	19	21
2000	30	31
2001(T)	39	NA

Source:

PROARCA/Costas Regional Institutional Strengthening Index and Local Institutional Strengthening Index; quarterly reports by LEPPI and PROARCA/CAPAS

Indicator/Description:

Sustainability is validated by the institutional strengthening indices in the case of Costas. In the case of LEPPI and CAPAS, the indicator is the number of sustainability interventions.

Comments:

Examples of sustainable mechanisms include: formation and operation of Tri-national alliance of NGOs, and governments for the Gulf of Honduras; formation and operation of steering committees to address municipal pollution; development and implementation of monitoring frameworks for protected areas; operation of strengthened environmentally-friendly working groups in coffee, forestry and tourism.

2000:

CAPAS: (1) FOPECO, (2) National level Administrative Monitoring, (3) Conservation Planning for Sierra. Costas: (4) Advisory Board (Bocas del Toro), (5) Gulf of Fonseca Corridor Board, (6) ADEPESCO.

USEPA PASA-CEGESTI: (7) PROLACSA (Panama), (8) La Salud (El Salvador), (9) Cooperativa Ganadera (Nicaragua) and (10) MRF-micro-enterprise (Puerto Barrios, Guatemala).

(T) Target

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased effectiveness in regional stewardship of the environment and key natural resources in target areas

Objective ID: 596-002

Approved: 06/21/95

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Result Name: Increased effectiveness in regional stewardship of the environment and key natural resources in target areas

Indicator: "Threats Reduced" - Number of USAID/G-CAP assisted transboundary sites where local threats to key natural resources and the environment have been reduced

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The cumulative number of sites where threats have been reduced

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	3	3
1997	6	6
1998	7	7
1999	10	11
2000	17	13
2001 (T)	15*	NA

Source:

In the case of PROARCA/Costas the policy implementation table. In the case of PROARCA/CAPAS the quarterly reports.

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures local or transboundary threats that are being reduced at a number of bi-national and tri-national sites (Gulf of Honduras, Gulf of Fonseca, El Pilar and Customs checkpoints at selected international borders)

Comments:

Reducing local threats can involve several approaches, including substitution of sustainable economic activities for exploitation ones, harmonization of cross-country legal and management frameworks, and increased capacity to respond to illegal cross-country threats to natural resources. Examples include: cross-country responses of NGOs to illegal manatee hunting and water contamination in shared gulf regions; binational management plans for shared protected areas; and strengthening of customs authorities to deter illegal trade in endangered species.

2000:

Costas: (1) Ecotourism in Gandoca/Manzanillo

CAPAS: (2) El Pilar (Belize-Guatemala)

\* Target revised, per text, to reflect two additional transboundary sites where threats are to be reduced in 2001.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased effectiveness in regional stewardship of the environment and key natural resources in target areas

Objective ID: 596-002

Approved: 06/21/95

Country/Organization: USAID Central America Program

Result Name: IR 2.1 Improved Consolidation of the Central American Protected Areas System

Indicator: "Management" - Number of protected and special management areas under improved management with PROARCA assistance

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The cumulative number of sites and hectares under improved management

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	3 (39,400)	3 (39,400)
1997	4 (87,200)	4 (87,200)
1998	6 (128,200)	7 (141,060)
1999	8 (236,700)	31 (1,010,931)
2000	35	79 (1,021,431)
2001 (T)	43	NA

Source:

PROARCA/Costas Index of site management and the PROARCA/CAPAS quarterly report.

Indicator/Description:

The Costas index combines the scores for several criteria at defined sites into a single index along a scale of 1-5; a level of 2.5 is considered a threshold for "achievement". For CAPAS, the indicator is the cumulative number of protected areas and/or private lands having advanced in one or more of the following management dimensions: gap analysis, administrative monitoring, financial management, ecotourism management, and legal protection (private lands).

Comments:

2000:

CAPAS: 48 new areas: (1) Mombacho (Nicaragua), (2) Masaya (Nicaragua), (3) Guanacaste (Costa Rica), (4) Sierra de Las Minas (Guatemala), (5) Laguna del Tigre (Guatemala), (6) El Imposible (El Salvador), (7) Volcan Irazu (Costa Rica), 17 private reserves (Panama and Nicaragua), and 24 Conservation Easements (Costa Rica).

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased effectiveness in regional stewardship of the environment and key natural resources in target areas  
 Objective ID: 596-002  
 Approved: 06/21/95 Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs  
 Result Name: IR 2.1 Increased Local Empowerment for Stewardship of the Environment and Natural Resources in Target Areas  
 Indicator: "Governance" - Number of PROARCA assisted sites which have achieved an effective level of governance for stewardship of the environment and natural resources  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The cumulative number of sites where a governance process is being developed and implemented.

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	0	0
1996	2	2
1997	8	9
1998	15	15
1999	18	18
2000	20	20
2001 (T)	22	NA

Source:  
 NGO and PVO reports

Indicator/Description:  
 This indicator is measured by an index of local participatory decision-making (governance), which supports stewardship of the environment and natural resources.

Effectiveness will be validated by application of a governance index (minimum score achieved 2.5 on a scale of 1-5). This index collapses information about the important benchmarks that community institutions have achieved around environmental management issues for a particular site. This includes stakeholder group involvement, transparency of decision-making, conflict management, and basic conservation information needs.

Comments:  
 Governance: the decision-making processes for managing and conserving key natural resources and the environment. PROARCA is building a base of experience and capacity which permits governments and resource users to complete a long-term iterative learning process of planning and doing.

2000: Costas: (1) Biological Corridor in Gulf of Fonseca, (2) Ecotourism in Gandoca Manzanillo.

## SO Text for SO: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis

Country/Organization: USAID Central America Program

Objective ID: 596-003-01

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
100% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Global Growth and Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The spread of HIV/AIDS is a severe and growing problem in Central America, propelled as it is by growing economic interaction and mobility along the region's highways and industrial corridors. Central America has a history of intra- and extra- regional migration due to past civil unrest, the demand for seasonal labor, more open border policies, improved regional

transportation routes, and proximity to the U.S. The unstable economic environment provoked by Hurricane Mitch and uneven growth and employment prospects in individual countries have resulted in increased mobility. Despite increased awareness of HIV/AIDS, it is still not a sufficiently high-profile problem for many senior policy-makers, making difficult the integration of HIV/AIDS prevention into ongoing policy and programmatic activities and restricting the effectiveness of national and donor programs.

As of May 2000, 21,251 cases of AIDS had been reported in Central America (PAHO/WHO/ONUSIDA Work Group Report). “Second Generation Surveillance” focuses on HIV seroprevalence levels and behavioral information to better characterize the problem. Only in areas of the north coast of Honduras and Belize can HIV/AIDS be classified as “Generalized”, i.e., seroprevalences of more than 1% in the general population. Limited data on the rest of the region places the other countries into the “Concentrated” (the rest of Honduras, Guatemala, Panama, Belize and El Salvador), or “Nascent” (Nicaragua) categories. While the disease was predominantly among homosexual and bisexual men until about 1986, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of female cases although males continue to be more affected than females. As the disease becomes well established in the heterosexual population, transmission from mother to unborn/newborn child clearly increases. Commercial sex workers generally have the highest rates of infection (as high as 20% in some studies) and play a key role in the dissemination of the disease because they are a highly mobile population.

The regional strategy focuses on areas and high-risk groups not normally covered by bilateral programs. It works to improve the regional political environment by strengthening policy formulation through sound research and information dissemination. It is developing a broad cadre of public and private leaders who actively acknowledge HIV/AIDS as a growing and serious problem, support effective policies and programs and formulate responsive public sector reforms. The program also strengthens the capabilities of Central American organizations to deliver HIV/AIDS services and information to target groups, and develops a condom social marketing (CSM) strategy that modifies risky sexual behavior in target populations. Primary beneficiaries are Central Americans at risk of infection by HIV/STIs. The SpO is supported by three key intermediate results: 1) Improve the regional policy environment by strengthening policy formulation through sound research and information dissemination, developing a cadre of public and private leaders who actively support effective policies and programs, and formulating public sector reforms responsive to the HIV/AIDS challenges; 2) Improve NGO capacity by developing their programmatic and management skills and structures, establishing effective linkages among NGOs providing HIV/AIDS prevention services, and promoting the implementation of supportive HIV/AIDS policies; and 3) Safer sex practices by assisting in efforts to increase consistent and correct condom use, especially among high-risk groups, and by supporting strategies to make more affordable condoms widely available.

#### Key Results:

Performance overall was positive, although two ambitious targets were not met. NGOs receiving the maximum score of three points on the Systematic Approach Scale increased from the baseline of 53% to 87% (13 of 15), falling short of the 2000 target of 93% by one NGO. However, the NGOs showed a strong improvement across all components and criteria of the index. The revised AIDS Policy Environment Score (APES--now the AIDS Program Effort Index, API), yielded contradictory results. The original target for the APES indicator was an

average five-country score of 48.8 by 2000, but by 1998 performance had already exceeded the end-of-strategy target (51.8 points). The current score showed a clear increase from 1996 to 1998 (44 to 53.3 points), but no significant change in 2000 (52.7 points). However, the legal-regulatory environment and political commitment components, the areas the program has been working, showed strong positive change. Under the strategy's policy component, 18 new positive policy changes occurred in FY2000, bringing the total to 50. By the end of 1998, the SpO had met the original end-of-project target of 10 changes and revised the 2000 target to twenty, twice the original target. Based on this, the targets were revised once again and a new target of 38 was set for 2000. SpO efforts strongly aided positive policy change, exceeding ambitious targets and contributing to a markedly improved policy environment.

Under the CSM component, condom availability in non-traditional sales points in high-risk areas has increased. Last year's R4 reported on the "percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas carrying affordable condoms", which included pharmacies. The baseline and target for this indicator were set in 1999 as part of the component's realignment. Initial results from the year 2000 distribution survey were difficult to interpret and poorly reflected program efforts. Reanalysis of data on sales outlets-- eliminating pharmacies-- shows improvements in condom availability in all countries where the program was active (Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua) and declines in the countries where the regional program still had not launched at the time of the survey (Panama and Honduras). Since coverage in pharmacies is already extremely high (90%+), and the program's emphasis is on non-traditional (i.e. non-pharmacy) outlets, FY2004 reporting will modify the R4 table and targets to exclude the pharmacies.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The Regional HIV Program has continued to have measurable and important successes in improving the Legal Regulatory Environment. It has played a catalytic role in supporting national and regional efforts to develop, implement and monitor national HIV/AIDS strategic plans in close collaboration with UNAIDS and other partners. In promoting HIV/AIDS policies at the regional and national levels, the program achieved new positive policy changes. These include: The Guatemalan Congress approved the AIDS Law in March 2000; and President Moscozo of Panama sanctioned the AIDS Law in January 2000 and declared AIDS a national issue and the Iberoamerican Presidential Summit held in Panama in December 2000, declared HIV/AIDS a regional emergency.

The Regional Program has successfully strengthened NGOs, policy, advocacy and prevention networks, developed local technical capacities, and established a regional CSM activity. A key result of the NGO and policy components is the constant exchange of information among all sectors of the HIV prevention community. A CD-ROM containing project products (manuals), studies, annotated bibliographies, epidemiological information and key UN documents has been completed and distributed. Print copies of manuals for quality HIV prevention programming, for NGO sustainability, advocacy, monitoring evaluation and lessons learned have also been distributed and in use by decision-makers and NGOs for improved programming. The consultant network of Central Americans has provided over 1,852 person/days of services in a wide range of areas to NGOs, national programs, and international donors.

Increasing emphasis now is being given to strategic alliances. The SpO's country-specific policy and strengthening activities need to transition towards networking and information dissemination

where there is a clear value added from the regional program. The new regional strategy for the period 2002-2006 is based on an increasing involvement by bilateral USAID programs in HIV/AIDS prevention. The regional CSM program will continue its focus on correct and consistent condom use in high-risk populations and expanding non-traditional distribution. It will also employ a brand name and generic marketing campaign to increase overall awareness and condom use among youth. The SpO targets efforts to reach those most vulnerable, e.g., commercial sex workers and men who have sex with men, and promotes the participation of affected groups. The participatory national strategic planning processes have been the best example of giving these groups voice. The CSM activity will continue to enlist them as full partners in the effort for social marketing for behavior change.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In July 2000, the AA/LAC approved the Enhanced Central American Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis SO, under the new USAID/G-CAP Regional Strategic Plan for the period 2002-2006. The three Intermediate Results approved are: (1) Appropriate HIV/AIDS Policies and Strategic Plans Implemented; (2) Improved Prevention, Support Systems and Other Services Implemented; and (3) An Effective Regional Condom Social Marketing Program. The new strategy will focus more heavily on regional issues and mobile populations that cross borders. This includes information sharing and dissemination; and national and regional strategic alliances among NGOs, policy leaders, business and labor groups, and the media for effective advocacy programs. Of the FY2001 funds 30% will be obligated under SpO 596-003 (current strategy) and 70% will be obligated under SO 596-008 (new strategy). Next year's R4 will report on results towards the old strategy and also towards the new one.

#### Other Donor Programs:

UNAIDS contributed \$450,000/yr to Central America national programs during 1998-99 and is beginning to provide some financial support to regional activities. The Dutch channel most of their support through a Costa Rican NGO, but will not continue their support after 2001. Norway and Sweden are providing approximately \$3.6 million dollars over three years to support programs in Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras. The GTZ and Doctors without Borders have also been active in some countries. Japan and Spain are considering support for a regional initiative to prevent HIV among mobile populations under the Common Agenda with USAID. Great Britain's Department for International Development (DFID) will initiate a regional support program covering Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala this year. USAID is the leading donor in this sector and coordinates with other donors both directly and through the country theme groups and the national strategic planning processes. The continued success of this effort rests upon effective coordination with USAID bilateral Missions, other donors, and with diverse public and private sectors actors. The Program enjoys a very close relationship with UNAIDS and has leveraged contributions from other donors for specific activities.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Academy for Educational Development implements the Policy and NGO Components under a cooperative agreement. The CSM Component is being implemented under a cooperative agreement with Population Services International (PSI).



## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis

Objective ID: 596-003

Approved: 3/13/1997

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Result Name: IR 3.1 Improved Regional Policy Environment to Support HIV/AIDS Policies and Programs in Central America

Indicator: Positive policy changes enacted

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Net number of policy changes (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	NA
1997	2	9
1998	4 *	16 (4 countries)
1999	13 **	32 (5 countries)
2000 (T)	38	50 (5 countries)
2001	42 ***	NA
2002	46 ***	NA

Source:

PASCA Legal/Regulatory policy matrix

Indicator/Description:

"Policy" refers to a "course of action" evidenced in laws (including related regulations and enforcement mechanisms), formally documented directives and guidelines (such as decrees that exist on a regional, national or local level within the private or public sectors), and actual practices and measures with respect to HIV/AIDS. A "positive change enacted" refers to constitutional provisions, legislation, implementing rules and regulations, judicial decisions, executive orders, ministerial level decrees and other measures of a regulatory nature; formal standards and guidelines for public sector services; standards of practice in professional fields; official goals and plan programs; statements and other expressions of government position which effectively determine direction and course of action, and widespread practices of service providers that effectively govern service delivery and access, and which favor a positive environment for HIV/AIDS prevention. The changes could be the addition of a favorable policy or a deletion or modification of an unfavorable one.

Comments:

By the end of 1999, the year 2000 target was surpassed. We are reviewing this indicator and may redefine it to emphasize the more important changes.

\* With at least 2 countries represented.

\*\* With at least 3 countries represented.

\*\*\* These were the previous targets. We are negotiating new targets with partners based on 2000 performance.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2002

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis  
 Objective ID: 596-003  
 Approved: 3/13/1997 Country/Organization: USAID Central America Program  
 Result Name: IR 3.3 Effective Condom Social Marketing  
 Indicator: Percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas in Guatemala carrying affordable condoms  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	NA	34
2000	37	30
2001	41	NA
2002	45	NA
2003(T)	50	NA

Source:  
 External distribution surveys

Indicator/Description:  
 This indicator is defined as the percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas that carry affordable condoms. A high-risk urban area is defined as an area where the members of the target populations live or tend to frequent. To "carry" is defined as a retail outlet having affordable condoms for sale to the general public. For internal purposes, this indicator will be tracked by type of outlet, country, and department. These data will be collected through special surveys.

Comments:  
 The program did not initiate activities in Panama and Honduras until after 2000 data collection..

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis  
 Objective ID: 596-003  
 Approved: 3/13/1997 Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs  
 Result Name: IR 3.3 Effective Condom Social Marketing  
 Indicator: Percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas in Costa Rica carrying affordable condoms  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	NA	44
2000	46	45
2001	48	NA
2002	50	NA
2003(T)	53	NA

Source:  
 External distribution surveys

Indicator/Description:  
 This indicator is defined as the percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas that carry affordable condoms. A high-risk urban area is defined as an area where the members of the target populations live or tend to frequent. To "carry" is defined as a retail outlet having affordable condoms for sale to the general public. For internal purposes, this indicator will be tracked by type of outlet, country, and department. These data will be collected through special surveys.

Comments:  
 The program did not initiate activities in Panama and Honduras until after 2000 data collection.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis

Objective ID: 596-003

Approved: 3/13/1997

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Result Name: IR 3.3 Effective Condom Social Marketing

Indicator: Percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas in El Salvador carrying affordable condoms

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	NA	33
2000	36	38
2001	40	NA
2002	44	NA
2003(T)	50	NA

Source:

External distribution surveys

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is defined as the percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas that carry affordable condoms. A high-risk urban area is defined as an area where the members of the target populations live or tend to frequent. To "carry" is defined as a retail outlet having affordable condoms for sale to the general public. For internal purposes, this indicator will be tracked by type of outlet, country, and department. These data will be collected through special surveys.

Comments:

The program did not initiate activities in Panama and Honduras until after 2000 data collection

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis

Objective ID: 596-003

Approved: 3/13/1997

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Result Name: IR 3.3 Effective Condom Social Marketing

Indicator: Percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas in Nicaragua carrying affordable condoms

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	NA	29
2000	33	29
2001	38	NA
2002	44	NA
2003(T)	50	NA

Source:

External distribution surveys

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is defined as the percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas that carry affordable condoms. A high-risk urban area is defined as an area where the members of the target populations live or tend to frequent. To "carry" is defined as a retail outlet having affordable condoms for sale to the general public. For internal purposes, this indicator will be tracked by type of outlet, country, and department. These data will be collected through special surveys.

Comments:

The program did not initiate activities in Panama and Honduras until after 2000 data collection.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis

Objective ID: 596-003

Approved: 3/13/1997

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Result Name: IR 3.3 Effective Condom Social Marketing

Indicator: Percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas in Honduras carrying affordable condoms

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	NA	28
2000	31	28
2001	34	NA
2002	39	NA
2003(T)	45	NA

Source:

External distribution surveys

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is defined as the percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas that carry affordable condoms. A high-risk urban area is defined as an area where the members of the target populations live or tend to frequent. To "carry" is defined as a retail outlet having affordable condoms for sale to the general public. For internal purposes, this indicator will be tracked by type of outlet, country, and department. These data will be collected through special surveys.

Comments:

The program did not initiate activities in Panama and Honduras until after 2000 data collection.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis  
 Objective ID: 596-003  
 Approved: 3/13/1997 Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs  
 Result Name: IR 3.3 Effective Condom Social Marketing  
 Indicator: Percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas in Panama carrying affordable condoms  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	NA	32
2000	39	25
2001	39	NA
2002	45	NA
2003(T)	51	NA

Source:  
 External distribution surveys

Indicator/Description:  
 This indicator is defined as the percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas that carry affordable condoms. A high-risk urban area is defined as an area where the members of the target populations live or tend to frequent. To "carry" is defined as a retail outlet having affordable condoms for sale to the general public. For internal purposes, this indicator will be tracked by type of outlet, country, and department. These data will be collected through special surveys.

Comments:  
 The program did not initiate activities in Panama and Honduras until after 2000 data collection.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis  
 Objective ID: 596-003  
 Approved: 3/13/97 Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs  
 Result Name: Enhanced Central American Capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis  
 Indicator: AIDS Policy Environment Score (PES)/AIDS Program Effort Index (API)  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Average percent of Central American countries' score.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	43.8 44.0**
1998	45.5	51.8 53.3**
2000 (T)	54.3*	52.7**

Source:  
 PASCA AIDS PES/API

#### Indicator/Description:

The AIDS PES is an instrument intended to measure the degree to which the policy environment in a particular country supports efforts to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and ensures the rights of people with HIV/AIDS. The aspects of the HIV/AIDS policy and program measured by the AIDS PES are:

1. Political Support; 2. Policy Formulation; 3. Organizational Structure; 4. Program Resources; 5. Evaluation and Research; 6. Legal and regulatory policies; and 7. Program components (program is defined as a group of interventions; i.e. government sponsorship, support, administration, facilities, private efforts, etc.)

#### Comments:

\* The original target for this indicator was an average score of 48.8 across the 5 countries by the year 2000. By the 1988 Mid-Project Review, this target had been exceeded (51.8). Improvement was perceived in most dimensions of the index, particularly in Policy Formulation and Policy Support. The index, now known as the AIDS Program Effort Index (API), was revised this year and is being employed by UNAIDS in 40 countries. The two indices have 37 elements in common.

\*\* These new scores are for the 37 elements common to both indices, which changes the 1996 score to 44.0 and the 1998 result to 53.3. These 37 items are now the basis for tracking changes in the policy environment

USAID/G-CAP will not report on this indicator for 2001 since this is a biannual indicator.



## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis  
 Objective ID: 596-003  
 Approved: 3/13/97 Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs  
 Result Name: Enhanced Central American capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis  
 Indicator: Percent of 15 selected NGOs that use a systematic approach to HIV/AIDS  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of 15 selected NGOs that score three or higher on the Systematic Approach Scale (SAS).

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	13%*
1998	NA	61%* 53%**
2000 (T)	93%	87%

Source:  
 PASCA NGO Needs Assessment Survey

Indicator/Description:  
 This indicator measures if an NGO follows a systematic approach to project design and monitoring. Each organization with a score of 3 or more is considered to use a systematic approach to interventions.

The Systematic Approach Scale examines the following aspects, each one of the categories receives one point:

- I. Project Design: determines if the project design is based on at least one of the following: behavior investigations; or epidemiological investigations
- II. Audience Needs Assessment: determines if project design utilizes a needs assessment of the target audience; and
- III. Monitoring/Evaluation: determines if the project has done at least two of the following: (a) service statistics are utilized for project decision-making; (b) the results of evaluation or research have been used to modify the project in the last year; or (c) the project used information pertaining to client demands (client satisfaction/needs studies) to modify the program in the last year.

Comments:  
 \*A 1998 baseline for 23 NGOs was collected using direct observation methodology.

\*\*A new baseline for the 15 NGOs selected for intensive strengthening was determined and a new 2000 year target was set for those NGOs.

USAID/G-CAP will not report on this indicator for 2001, since this is a biannual indicator.

## SO Text for SO: Improved regional capacity to mitigate transnational effects of disasters

Country/Organization: USAID Central America Programs

Objective ID: 596-004

Objective Name: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
30% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
25% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
15% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Assistance under this two-year targeted program is helping the region better prepare to lessen the transnational effects of disasters. The SpO's intermediate results are: 1) framework established for sound transnational watershed management; 2) regional guidelines and standards developed to reduce road network vulnerability to natural disasters, 3) Costa Rican education system

capacity upgraded in selected communities affected by Mitch related Nicaraguan migration, and 4) strengthening regional policies that reduce energy system vulnerabilities to disasters. Direct beneficiaries are the 30 million people in the four Central American countries--El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua--most affected by Hurricane Mitch, the 15,000 Costa Rican students in target communities, and Central American electricity consumers who will be less vulnerable to further Mitch-scale disasters.

#### Key Results:

Performance of the SpO met expectations, except for IR3: "Costa Rican education system capacity upgraded in selected communities", where results exceeded expectations.

Within IR1, USG partners (NOAA and USGS, under IAAs) and the Secretariat for Central American Integration (SICA) have installed in the Río Lempa watershed a fully operational network of satellite-linked river gauges generating real-time information for disaster mitigation and reservoir management. River-monitoring by the National Weather Service River Forecast System for the Lempa is complete. Its sustainability is being secured by the Government of El Salvador, and the Hydroelectric Executive Commission for the Rio Lempa (CEL) will contribute to operating the field monitoring network and the Forecast Center. SICA has explored with the Foreign Affairs ministries a tri-partite agreement to manage the Rio Lempa Watershed and signed an agreement to develop a GIS and management plan for the watershed.

IR2 is being implemented by the Central American Economic Integration Secretariat (SIECA). Acting as Technical Secretariat for regional transportation matters, SIECA is developing a regional action plan that lays out the requirements for upgrading the regional road network and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters. An assessment of the road network vulnerability is being carried out in the form of five studies: (1) road maintenance manual (completed); (2) standards for road signs (completed); (3) limits to weights and dimensions of vehicles (completed); (4) norms on geometric designs (in draft); construction specification (in draft). Several workshops were held in the region to present the reports to stakeholders.

IR3 focuses on integrated community-oriented education activities targeted to those poorer communities and schools with a high concentration of Nicaraguan migrants. Implemented through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in collaboration with the Costa Rican Ministry of Education, the program completed 114% of the construction of the 260 classrooms (35 classrooms more than targeted for 2001); 100% of the construction of 22 sanitary stations; 100% of the repairs on 91 classrooms; and delivery of classroom furniture, complementary in-service teacher/administrator training; and adult education is on schedule for completion by the end of CY2001.

In March 2000, a Mitch energy IR was approved by LAC. The Department of Energy (DOE) and a contractor, the PA Group, are working on activities for power sharing and energy sector restructuring, and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) is developing renewable energy and rural electrification projects. The PA Group initiated design of a new supervisory control and data acquisition system and a plan for technical review of minimum operating parameters for a cross-border interconnection, which facilitated quick transfer of electricity from Guatemala to El Salvador following the January 2001 earthquake. NRECA has completed the electrification of one Guatemalan community serving 396 homes, while

identifying five additional areas with potential high return for income-generation and other recovery activities. Draft work plan for the development of emergency disaster plans in four countries and terms of reference for the Regional Power Pool have been produced, reviewed and approved by the regional counterpart representing all the electric utilities in CA..

#### Performance and Prospects:

IR1: The prospects for progress are excellent for the “Framework Established for Sound Transnational Watershed Management” activity. However recent earthquakes in El Salvador are likely to both slow implementation and provide opportunities to use watershed management techniques to mitigate potential land slides. The spirit of collaboration between all entities involved is outstanding. SICA entities undertake activities in support of, and in close collaboration with USG agencies, financial management is sound and agile, and USAID/El Salvador participates closely in a primarily a USAID/G-CAP activity.

Problems faced in development of the joint watershed management and disaster mitigation plan for the Río Lempa have been successfully addressed and supporting activities are now progressing well. Other lower level results under IR1 have fully met expectations. Today, the Río Lempa watershed has a fully operational network of river gauges located in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala, all linked by satellite. River flow data generated by the river-monitoring component is being used by authorities to help it manage their reservoirs. SICA, a prime regional partner, has performed well to secure key services e.g., the watershed GIS, the topographic profiling of flood plain areas, and purchase of replacement equipment for river flow and rainfall monitoring. Following the earthquake, El Salvador has decided to build on this assistance to create a disaster forecast institute for both hydrological phenomena and volcanic and seismic activity, as well. Cooperation of regional and national authorities with private sector partners bodes well for longer-term sustainability of this institute.

SICA and USAID/G-CAP recognize that they lack a clear strategy to secure adoption of an overall agreement or sectoral institutional level agreements between countries to mitigate the transnational impacts of disasters within the Río Lempa watershed. However, SICA has held meetings with the Foreign Affairs ministries to explore a tri-partite agreement for management of the Lempa Watershed. The digitalization of existing hydrological and meteorological data for the Río Lempa watershed and work by NOAA (through its sub-contractor Riverside Technologies) to develop the necessary watershed models needed for the river forecast system, should nonetheless help lay the technical foundation for regional cooperation.

IR2: Three of the five studies on standards and recommendations related to roadway planning, design, construction maintenance and operation under IR2 are complete awaiting only the final review by SIECA and final approval by the approving body. Remaining studies are nearing completion. Study results are reviewed with the active participation of stakeholders, with five working groups (with one representative from each country) to review the recommendations being put forth in the studies. The preparation and vetting led by SIECA is expected to lead to a fully consensualized action plan to upgrade the road network by June 2001.

IR3: Progress continues to be excellent across all four sub-results in Costa Rica. Classroom construction work was completed ahead of schedule. Effective working relationships with Education Ministry officials, contractors, and university staff have been developed and processes

for approval and cooperation established. Interest on behalf of the private sector has increased, and IOM has mobilized communities in the care and maintenance of their schools.

IR 4 goals-- to reduce energy system vulnerabilities to natural disaster and to strengthen market-oriented policies that support private investment and development in competitive regional energy markets in Central America-- will be met. The full realization of a functioning regional power market exchange, market-responsive pricing mechanisms, and emergency preparedness are longer-term goals. Near-term results, however, should help enhance the Central American energy network by promoting private investment in more efficient, disaster-resilient, and regionally interconnected infrastructure. USAID-financed efforts to address bilateral interconnection issues from regulatory and operational points of view, the development of preliminary rules and procedures for the operation of the regional interconnection, market pricing and subsidy issues, will help to promote a regional electricity market and a Regional Power Market Exchange. In terms of required by the legislation in Guatemala and El Salvador are also promising, as is work to develop emergency plans to reduce power system facilities vulnerability to natural disasters, in particular flooding.

NRECA's work plan calls for rehabilitating or improving electric service to 2000 rural families and install up to 10 photovoltaic systems to communities in Guatemala and Nicaragua. It also calls for opportunities where electrification can complement existing income-generation activities and the provision of training in the efficient use of electricity to complement the projects implemented under this project.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Following the January 13, 2001 earthquake in El Salvador, SICA requested USAID/G-CAP assistance to assess the damage to public buildings, sewage and waste disposal structures and landslide risks and environmental monitoring network especially in the Rio Lempa watershed. USAID/G-CAP will authorize SICA to use US\$82,000 from the "Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters" Special Objective Grant Agreement to meet emergency requirements of the Government of El Salvador. Activities under IRs 1,3 and 4 are scheduled to end December 31, 2001. Activities under IR2 are scheduled to end June 30,2001. A review by March 30, 2001 of Mitch of expenditures will determine availability of funds and their possible use before the end of the program.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Major donors include Spain, Sweden, Japan and Germany.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Secretariat for the Integration of Central America (SICA), the Costa Rican-based Regional Committee for Hydrological Resources (CRRH), the Regional Center for Natural Disaster Prevention in Central America (CEPREDENAC), the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Technical Secretariat for Transportation in Central America (COMITRAN), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the National Weather Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA/NWS), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Department of Energy, PA Consulting Group, and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA).

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters

Objective ID: 596-004

Approved: May 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Result Name: IR 4.1 Framework Established for Sound Transnational Watershed Management

Indicator: Joint Watershed Management and Disaster Mitigation Plan Developed

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent progress made toward completion of the plan

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	NA	0
2000	50%	20%
2001	100%	NA
2002(T)	adopted	NA

Source:

SICA quarterly reports

Indicator/Description:

A comprehensive transnational watershed management plan developed in a participatory manner. Over the two years of the program the indicator will measure percent progress toward completion of the plan.

Comments:

Reference to 2002 means that by the first quarter of FY 2002, SICA will have completed the management plan, and it will have been adopted by SICA. The regional Mitch program runs through December 31, 2001.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters

Objective ID: 596-004

Approved: May 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Result Name: IR 4.2 Regional Guidelines and Standards Developed to Reduce Road Network Vulnerability to Natural Disasters

Indicator: Assessment of road network completed, standards applied, and action plan completed

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent progress made toward completion of the plan

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	NA	0
2000	25%	75%
2001	100%	NA

Source:

SIECA quarterly reports

Indicator/Description:

This indicator captures the implementation of five studies which provide the basis for (a) improving regional road standards which the IR will seek to have applied in the region and (b) a regional meeting that will be the basis for the development of an action plan. The indicator measures progress toward the completion of the action plan.

Comments:

Reference to 2002 means that by the first quarter of FY 2002, SIECA will have (a) completed the five studies, (b) disseminated the new standards, and (c) convened a regional meeting that will have led to the development of an action plan document. The regional Mitch program runs through December 31, 2001.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters

Objective ID: 596-004

Approved: May 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs

Result Name: IR 4.3 Costa Rican Education System Capacity Upgraded in Selected Communities affected by Mitch Nicaraguan Migration

Indicator: Education infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated (classrooms)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of classrooms built/rehabilitated

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	NA	0
2000	200	260
2001(T)	260	NA

Source:

IOM quarterly reports.

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the number of classrooms constructed or rehabilitated in response to the increased demand caused by Mitch-related migration.

Comments:

This activity is expected to end by September 30, 2001.



## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters  
 Objective ID: 596-004  
 Approved: March 2000 Country/Organization: USAID Central American Programs  
 Result Name: IR 4.4 Strengthening Regional Policies that Reduce Energy System Vulnerability to Disaster  
 Indicator: Regional Energy Sharing Advanced  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of institutions

Year	Planned	Actual
2000 (B)	NA	0
2001	6	NA
2002 (T)	6	NA

Source:  
 PA Consulting quarterly reports.

Indicator/Description:  
 This indicator measures the number of institutions strengthened so bilateral interconnections are improved.

Comments:  
 This activity is expected to end by December 31, 2001.

## R4 Part III: Resource Request

### A. Program Budget Request

<i>Strategic Objectives</i>	<i>Account</i>	<i>FY 2001 Planned (\$M)</i>	<i>FY 2002 Request (\$M)</i>	<i>FY 2003 Request (\$M)</i>	<i>FY 2003 Request 15% plus up (\$M)</i>
596-001: Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets	DA	2,900	0	0	0
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources		0	0	0	0
596-003: Enhanced Central American Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis	DA	1,120	0	0	0
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters		0	0	0	0
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets	DA	100	2,800	2,800	3,116
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	DA	6,030	5,342	5,242	6,177
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America	DA	0	200	300	300
596-008: Enhanced Central American Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis Phase II	DA	2,572	3,700	3,700	4,255
<b>Total Program Budget</b>		<b>12,722</b>	<b>12,042</b>	<b>12,042</b>	<b>13,848</b>

USAID/G-CAP's new strategic plan, approved for the period FY 2002 – 2006 for a total of \$62 million in DA funds, will promote regional economic integration and increase competitiveness in the global market place, improve environmental management, build capacity for managing the HIV/AIDS crisis, and improve municipal finance systems. During FYs 2001 and 2002, full requested levels are needed to complete the current strategy and to launch the new strategy. USAID/G-CAP is distributing FY2001 funds among the trade/investment and HIV/AIDS SOs under both strategies to facilitate a smooth transition and is using FY2001 funds to initiate PROALCA II activities under the new strategy.

Cuts additional to those sustained in FY2001 would seriously impede the USG's ability to achieve critical national interests in both trade and environmental areas. A top USG priority in trade is proceeding rapidly in negotiations with Central America on its participation in the planned Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA). Essential to Central American participation is successful implementation of the Expanded Caribbean Basin Initiative. Cuts to planned levels will severely curtail our ability to assist Central America on Intellectual Property Rights, labor and regional integration issues such as the promotion of the Customs Union that are essential to the USG's goals.

The regional environmental program sustained a \$970,000 DA reduction to its non-biodiversity activities in FY2001. Further cuts of this magnitude will constrain USAID/G-CAP's ability to promote environmentally sound products and services critical to competing in global markets and sustainable economic growth will be severely impeded, and our efforts to ameliorate Central America's vulnerability to urban pollution will be hobbled. Specifically, if non-biodiversity DA funding is not restored, we would be forced to reduce our Global Climate Change Initiative, and to a lesser extent Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Urban Environmental Management-coded activities. We will be unable to ameliorate the major threats to biodiversity, by promoting market friendly clean technologies.

Budget request tables show irregular pipelines for years 2001 and 2002. Objectives that end in FY 2001 show pipelines that cover less than six months, and objectives that fall under the new strategy demonstrate higher balances, in some cases covering more than twelve months. USAID/G-CAP will implement activities rapidly in FY2002. Projected expenditures will bring these activities well within the forward funding guidelines by FY 2003.

## **B. Summary Field Support**

USAID/G-CAP will transfer a total of \$329,000 to Global in FY 2001 to fund field support activities under the new HIV/AIDS objective for monitoring and evaluation, and technical assistance. For future years, transfers will be for \$244,000 in FY 2002 and \$360,000 in FY 2003 to continue supporting HIV activities.

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>	<b>G/CAP</b>					
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
596-001 Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-003: Enhanced C.A. Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	6,030	0	4,560	0	0	1,470
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-008: Enhanced Central America Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>6,030</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,470</b>

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>	<b>G/CAP</b>					
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
596-001 Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-003: Enhanced C.A. Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets	0	0		0	0	
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	5,242	0	3,990	0	0	1,252
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-008: Enhanced Central America Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	5,242	0	3,990	0	0	1,252

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>	<b>G/CAP</b>					
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
596-001 Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-003: Enhanced C.A. Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	5,242	0	3,990	0	0	1,252
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-008: Enhanced Central America Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>5,242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,252</b>

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Alternate Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
596-001 Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets	0					
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources	0					
596-003: Enhanced C.A. Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis	0					
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters	0					
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets	0					
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	6,177		4,589			1,588
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America	0					
596-008: Enhanced Central America Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	6,177	0	4,589	0	0	1,588

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001  
in US \$000

COUNTRY:	G/CAP								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
596-001 Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-003: Enhanced C.A. Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnatinal Effects of Disasters									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-008: Enhanced Central America Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases



**CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request  
in US \$000**

COUNTRY:	G/CAP								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
596-001 Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-003: Enhanced C.A. Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnatinal Effects of Disasters									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-008: Enhanced Central America Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

**CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request  
in US \$000**

COUNTRY:	G/CAP										
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		HIV/AIDS	Other Infectious Diseases*			Basic Education
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS		TB	Malaria	"Other"	
596-001 Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets											
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources											
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-003: Enhanced C.A. Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis											
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnatinal Effects of Disasters											
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets											
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor											
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America											
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-008: Enhanced Central America Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II											
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

**CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request  
in US \$000**

COUNTRY:	G/CAP								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
596-001: Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-003: Enhanced C.A. Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
596-008: Enhanced Central America Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: Guatemala  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
596-001: Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets															
Bilateral	3,264	2,900		2,900				0						5,559	605
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,264	2,900	0	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5,559	605
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources															
Bilateral	4,886	0										0		4,563	323
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,563	323
596-003: Enhanced C.A. Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis															
Bilateral	3,085	1,120								1,120				3,993	212
Field Spt	60	0												60	0
	3,145	1,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,120		0	0	4,053	212
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters															
Bilateral	7,902	0												7,902	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	7,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	7,902	0
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets															
Bilateral	0	100		100										50	50
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	50	50
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor															
Bilateral	0	6,030										6,030		1,437	4,593
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	6,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,030	0	1,437	4,593
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
596-008: Enhanced Central America Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II															
Bilateral		2,243								2,243				0	2,243
Field Spt		329								329				0	329
	0	2,572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,572		0	0	0	2,572
Total Bilateral	19,137	12,393	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,363		6,030	0	23,504	8,026
Total Field Support	60	329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329		0	0	60	329
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>19,197</b>	<b>12,722</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,692</b>		<b>6,030</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,564</b>	<b>8,355</b>

### FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	3,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	3,692
Environment	6,030
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	9,030
CSD Program Total	3,692
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,722</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
596-001: Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets															
Bilateral	605	0												605	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	605	0
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources															
Bilateral	323	0			0									323	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	323	0
596-003: Enhanced C.A. Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis															
Bilateral	212	0												212	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	212	0
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets															
Bilateral	50	2,800		2,800										1,425	1,425
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	50	2,800	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,425	1,425
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor															
Bilateral	4,593	5,342										5,342		4,800	5,135
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	4,593	5,342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,342	0	4,800	5,135
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America															
Bilateral	0	200											200	150	50
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	200	150	50
596-008: Enhanced Central America Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II															
Bilateral	2,243	3,456								3,456				3,348	2,351
Field Spt	329	244								244				329	244
	2,572	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,700		0	0	3,677	2,595
Total Bilateral	8,026	11,798	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	3,456		5,342	200	10,863	8,961
Total Field Support	329	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244		0	0	329	244
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>8,355</b>	<b>12,042</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,700</b>		<b>5,342</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>11,192</b>	<b>9,205</b>

### FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	2,800
Democracy	200
HCD	0
PHN	3,700
Environment	5,342
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	8,342
CSD Program Total	3,700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,042</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
596-001 Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets															
Bilateral	0	0						0							0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
596-003: Enhanced C.A. Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets															
Bilateral	1,425	2,800		2,800										2,250	1,975
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,425	2,800	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2,250	1,975
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor															
Bilateral	5,135	5,242										5,242		5,500	4,877
Field Spt	0	0													0
	5,135	5,242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,242	0	5,500	4,877
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America															
Bilateral	50	300											300	175	175
Field Spt	0	0													0
	50	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	300	175	175
596-008: Enhanced Central America Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II															
Bilateral	2,351	3,340								3,340				2,900	2,791
Field Spt	244	360								360				244	360
	2,595	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,700		0	0	3,144	3,151
Total Bilateral	8,961	11,682	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	3,340		5,242	300	10,825	9,818
Total Field Support	244	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360		0	0	244	360
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>9,205</b>	<b>12,042</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,700</b>		<b>5,242</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>11,069</b>	<b>10,178</b>

### FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	2,800
Democracy	300
HCD	0
PHN	3,700
Environment	5,242
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	8,342
CSD Program Total	3,700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,042</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario: B

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
596-001 Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets															
Bilateral	0	0						0							0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
596-002: Effective Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
596-003: Enhanced C.A. Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
596-004: Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
596-005: Increased Central American Competitiveness in Global Markets															
Bilateral	1,425	3,116		3,116										2,300	2,241
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,425	3,116	0	3,116	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2,300	2,241
596-006: Improved Environmental Management in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor															
Bilateral	5,135	6,177										6,177		5,500	5,812
Field Spt	0	0													0
	5,135	6,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,177	0	5,500	5,812
596-007: Strengthened Municipal Finance Systems for Local Governments in Central America															
Bilateral	50	300										300		175	175
Field Spt	0	0													0
	50	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		300	0	175	175
596-008: Enhanced Central America Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II															
Bilateral	2,351	3,895								3,895				2,900	3,346
Field Spt	244	360								360				244	360
	2,595	4,255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,255		0	0	3,144	3,706
Total Bilateral	8,961	13,488	0	3,116	0	0	0	0	0	3,895		6,477	0	10,875	11,574
Total Field Support	244	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360		0	0	244	360
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>9,205</b>	<b>13,848</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,255</b>		<b>6,477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,119</b>	<b>11,934</b>

### FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	3,116
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	4,255
Environment	6,477
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	9,593
CSD Program Total	4,255
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,848</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.



## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY Budget Request by Program/Country

FY Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of #REF!
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

#REF!	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0
HCD	#VALUE!
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

#REF!	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

TOTAL	0
-------	---

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.



## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
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SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
596-008: Enhanced CA Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II	Measures II (Monitoring & Evaluation) (936-3083.02)	Medium-High	3 Yrs (2001 - 2003)		32		235
596-008: Enhanced CA Capacity to Respond to HIV/AIDS Crisis - Phase II	Technical Advisors in AIDS & CS (CEDPA/TAACS)	High	3 Yrs (2001 - 2003)		212		125
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>360</b>

\* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

## **Annex 1: Environmental Impact**

### Plans for New or Amended Initial Environmental Examinations:

A new IEE has been prepared to cover the second phase of PROARCA, which was submitted before the end of February 2001. The Regional Trade Office will also need to prepare a new IEE, as their current IEE expired in FY2000.

### Compliance with Initial Environmental Examinations and Environmental Assessments:

The mission reviewed all strategic objectives and determined that all current activities are operating under approved IEE's and Environmental Assessments. Activity managers have reviewed the activities that they supervise and confirmed that required mitigations and conditions of IEE's and Environmental Assessments are being followed. The regional roads activity incorporated a section of environmental considerations into the regional road construction manual which sets the standards that road contractors must follow in order to work on the regional roads network. Funds were not used to support commercial timber extraction or to procure equipment that could lead to deforestation.

Number and Title	PACD/AACD	ETD	IEE Number
SpO Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational Effects of Disasters			
596-0181.1 Framework Established for Sound Transnational Watershed Management	12/31/2001	Conditional Negative, Categorical Exclusion	LAC-IEE-99-23
596-0181.2 Regional Guidelines and Standards Developed to Reduce Road Network Vulnerability to Natural Disasters in Central America	06/30/2001	Conditional Negative, Categorical Exclusion	LAC-IEE-99-23
Hurricane Reconstruction SpO, IR 4. Strengthening Regional Policies that Reduce Energy System Vulnerability to Disasters	12/31/2001	Conditional Negative, Categorical Exclusion	LAC-IEE-00-41
596-0182 Upgrade the	09/30/2001	Conditional	LAC-IEE-00-02

Capacity of the Costa Rican Education System in Selected Communities Affected by Mitch-Related Nicaraguan Migration		Negative, Categorical Exclusion	
SpO Enhanced Central American Capacity to Respond to the HIV/AIDS Crisis	09/30/2006	Categorical Exclusion	LAC-IEE-01-02
SO. Increased Central American Participation in Global Markets	9/30/2001	Conditional Negative, Categorical Exclusion	LAC-IEE-95-12
SO2. Increased Effectiveness in Regional Stewardship of the Environment and Key Natural Resources in Target Areas	9/30/2001	Positive Determination, Conditional Negative, Categorical Exclusion	LAC-IEE-95-24

## **Annex 2: Updated Results Framework— Central America Regional Program**

### **A. Current Results Framework**

With the exception of the addition to the Regional Mitch SpO of IR4 (Approved in Action Memo to LAC/AA, signed March 28, 2000)\*, no significant changes have been made in SOs or IRs.

#### **596-001-01: INCREASED CENTRAL AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL MARKETS**

- IR1: Improved Trade and Investment Policies
- IR2: More Equitable and Better Functioning Labor Markets
- IR3: Increased Private Investment in Energy and Telecommunications

#### **596-002-01: INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS IN REGIONAL STEWARDSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND KEY NATURAL RESOURCES IN TARGET AREAS**

IR1: Improved Consolidation of the Central American Protected Areas System

IR2: Increased Local Stewardship of the Environment and Natural Resources in Target Areas

IR3: Central American Environmental Policy Frameworks Harmonized and Strengthened

#### **596-003-01: ENHANCED CENTRAL AMERICAN CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO THE HIV/AIDS CRISIS**

IR1: Improved Regional Policy Environment to Support HIV/AIDS Policies and Programs in Central America

IR2: Improved NGO Capacity to Deliver HIV/AIDS Prevention Projects

IR3: Effective Condom Social Marketing

#### **596-004-01: IMPROVED REGIONAL CAPACITY TO MITIGATE TRANSNATIONAL EFFECTS OF DISASTERS**

IR1: Framework established for sound transnational watershed management

IR2: Regional guidelines and standards developed to reduce road network vulnerability to natural disasters

IR2: Costa Rican education system capacity upgraded in selected communities affected by Mitch Nicaraguan Migration

IR4\*: Strengthening regional policies that reduce energy system vulnerabilities

### **Changes of Indicators**

#### **596-003-01: ENHANCED CENTRAL AMERICAN CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO THE HIV/AIDS CRISIS**

**Current indicator:** Percent of outlets in high-risk urban areas carrying condoms

Rationale: Under the CSM component, condom availability in non-traditional sales points in high-risk areas has increased. Since coverage in pharmacies is already extremely high (90%+), and the program's emphasis is on non-traditional (i.e. non-pharmacy) outlets, FY2004 reporting

will modify the R4 table and targets to exclude the pharmacies to better reflect current program efforts.

**Revised indicator:** Percent of non-pharmacy outlets in high-risk urban areas carrying condoms  
Targets:

	1999(b)	2000	2001	2002	2003
Guatemala	13	13.6	17.0	21.3	25.6
Costa Rica	35.5	37.9	41.7	45.9	50.5
El Salvador	13.7	20.7	25.6	32.3	38.8
Nicaragua	9.2	12.7	15.6	19.9	23.9
Honduras	15.1	13.5*	16.9	21.1	25.3
Panama	19.4	17.0*	21.3	25.5	28.1

\*These 2000 actuals are correct; no work was done in Honduras and Panama that year.

**New indicator:** Modified safer sex composite. (This indicator is being reported biannually. Mission is negotiating 2002 targets with partners.)

Targets: Baseline (1997) CSW<sup>1</sup>: 24.8%, MSM<sup>2</sup>: 44.9%; 20000: 45%; MSM 50%.

**New indicator:** Number of person days of consulting services provided by the consultant network.

Targets: Baseline (1997): 61 person days. 2001 and 2002 targets are to be determined.

#### **596-004-01: IMPROVED REGIONAL CAPACITY TO MITIGATE TRANSNATIONAL EFFECTS OF DISASTERS**

**Current indicator:** none reported for this results area in prior R4

Rationale: A new IR4, for “Strengthening regional policies that reduce energy system vulnerabilities”, was approved by LAC/AA in March 2000 and added to the Results Framework. The new indicator presented in this R4 measures the number of institutions strengthened which have as an effect that bilateral energy interconnections are improved.

**New indicator:** Regional energy sharing advanced

Targets: 2001- 6

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<sup>1</sup> CSW: Commercial Sex Workers

<sup>2</sup> MSM: Men who have Sex with Men



### **Annex 3: Institutional and Organizational Capacity Development**

#### Isla Bastimentos: Participatory decision-making brings a Marine Park to life:

When Panama's first National Marine Park, Isla Bastimentos, was created in 1988, local communities were not consulted. Nor were park boundaries defined based on scientific data. A decade of efforts to develop a management plan met with resistance from local communities, which strongly opposed the existence of the park. Under PROARCA, a process was initiated in 1996 to develop information and to support informed, participatory planning for the area. Biological and socioeconomic studies identified significant resources value inside and outside of the park's borders-- including some of Panama's healthiest, most diverse coral reefs— and some of the major threats facing the area. In 1998, with PROARCA guidance, a multi-sectoral coalition was formed to oversee preparation of a management plan, using a participatory process. The coalition joined over 40 representatives of local communities, government agencies, NGOs, a scientific research institution and a local tourism association. An early decision was to expand the geographic scope to include the land and waters of ten communities outside the park. The enlarged area was then zoned through a participatory process and several areas of high biodiversity were joined into designated community marine reserves, recognized by communities as key areas of coral reef and sea grasses that sustain their local fisheries. The management plan for the park and its surrounding area is now under review prior to review by the full 40-member coalition and ultimately the National Environmental Authority. An operational plan has led to activities to train park personnel, improve infrastructure, and develop ecotourism projects with several communities. The Isla Bastimentos Marine Park, once a paper park, is now the focus of dynamic discussion, multi-sectoral decision-making, and management activities undertaken by local resource users, NGOs and government agencies, all working together on a common agenda.

#### Institutionalizing Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) to widen the benefits of trade:

From its inception, USAID's regional trade program, PROALCA, has made enhanced capacity a watchword. Working on several fronts to strengthen IPR protection-- public education, updating of appropriate national IPR legislation and regional IPR conventions, and highly specialized training-- PROALCA has helped IPR registries, legislatures, the courts and public prosecutors, customs agencies, and trade ministry units, understand and more effectively implement bilateral IPR agreements between the USG and individual CA countries, and WTO requirements for trade-related IPR protection. This consolidating of capacity has led to CA countries' readiness to access benefits of the Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Act (CBTPA). In 2000, Guatemala implemented a new Industrial Property Law and amendments to the copyright law, greatly improving legal protection for IPR in Guatemala. And as a further result, the US Trade Representative's "out of cycle review" found Guatemala eligible for CBTPA trade benefits.

#### Organizational strengthening for labor market policy reform

Under PROALCA's labor market modernization component implemented jointly with the Inter-American Development Bank, regional "social" dialogue on labor market policy reform has been promoted to improve the working of CA's labor markets and to ensuring adequate protection of core labor standards. Also sound labor market statistical base has been developed. But capable organizations with sector expertise have been in limited supply. The program has targeted regional NGOs for strengthening through technical assistance and training, and the CA

countries' technical interchange among Ministries of Labor's own officials has been a successful approach to organizational strengthening. To date, some 100 officials in six countries have participated in this program to modernize Ministries of Labor. NGOs' technical, financial, and management capabilities, assessed in 1999 and 2000 under USAID's certification system, were judged to have strengthened systems in place so as to implement labor and trade activities under the program.

Institutionalizing private sector support in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Panama:

The January 2000 opening session of Panama's Chamber of Commerce (CONEP) was different: each member wore a red ribbon pin in support of the fight against HIV/AIDS. Beginning in 1998, with USAID technical support, Panama's Ministry of Health (MOH) brought leaders from all sectors of society to sessions on HIV/AIDS. Private Sector leaders had learned the facts about how the AIDS epidemic would affect their businesses and chose to take action. By 1999, with assistance from both USAID and a World Bank initiative, CONEP members formed an AIDS Business Council, the first of its kind in the region. By 2000, the Council began to demonstrate its leadership on the issue, developing workplace education programs for the seven industries most affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and supporting a measure in the Social Security system (covering 75% of Panama's working adults) to provide the cocktail therapy to any members that become infected. When a bill to support the AIDS Law was held up in the MOH, the Council lobbied to get the bill back on track. Council Members formed an HIV Media Network, providing free time and space to HIV issues in their media outlets. The Council actively participates in media campaigns, supports sex education in private schools attended by their children, and has begun support for a free national hotline for prevention and care counseling.

## Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

**What the information annex will be used for:** prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

requested:

- \* support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- \* support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- \* institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- \* a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and leadership, service delivery, political advocacy, technical expertise) is being supported.

**Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development.** An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

**Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs.** The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

## CAP03INST

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
	596-001	IR 1.1	Improved Trade and Investment Policies	Total C.A. Trade as percentage of GDP Composite score on trade readiness Bilateral Accords between US and CA on Investment (BITs) and Intellectual Property Rights (BIPRAs) Intra-regional trade as percentage of GDP	Y		
	596-001	IR 1.2	More equitable and better functioning labor markets	Continued eligibility of eight participating countries (CACM, Panama, Belize and the DR) for GSP benefits	Y	Y	Y
	596-002	IR 2.1	Improved Consolidation of the CA Protected Areas System	Number of sustainable mechanisms implemented to protect the regional environment . Number of protected and special management areas under improved management with PROARCA assistance.	Y		Y
	596-002	IR 2.3	Central American environmental policy frameworks harmonized and strengthened	Regional policy frameworks used to guide upward harmonization of environmental laws and regulations throughout the region. International/National environmental agreements ratified.	Y		
	596-003	IR 3.1	Improved Regional Policy Environment to Support HIV/AIDS Policies and Programs in Central America	AIDS Policy Environment Score (PES)/AIDS Program Effort Index (API). Positive policy changes enacted.	Y		Y
	596-003	IR 3.2	Improved NGO capacity to deliver HIV/AIDS prevention programs	Percent of 15 selected NGOs that use a systematic approach to HIV/AIDS. Percent of 15 selected NGOs that can independently deliver HIV/AIDS prevention projects.	Y		Y

[illegible]

Codes: Y - IR falls within the definition N - IR does not fall with the defintion X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped.							
<b>Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit</b>							
Codes:							
Y - Yes							
N - No							

## **Annex 4: Global Climate Change**

### **USAID Climate Change Initiative Report USAID/G-CAP Regional Program**

#### **I. Increased Participation in the UNFCCC**

##### *A. Policy Advances Supporting the UNFCCC*

USAID/G-CAP's Regional Environmental Program (PROARCA) provided legal and technical assistance through the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) to El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua to help these countries assess and debate the implications of ratifying the Kyoto Protocol. These three countries joined Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama in ratifying the Protocol, making Belize the only country in Central America not to have done so.

##### *B. Increased Capacity to Meet Requirements of the UNFCCC*

PROARCA worked with Guatemala's National Protected Areas Council (CONAP) to develop a Carbon sequestration proposal for 120,000 hectares of community-managed forest concessions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve. Project reviewers agree that the proposal represents a quantum leap over previously prepared sink-based projects developed for potential inclusion in a future C trading mechanism. According to the proposal, C would be an additional non-timber forest product that would help the forest concessions become financially sustainable. If implemented, the project would prevent the emission of 716,061 metric tons of C over the project lifetime of 25 years at a cost of between 2.82 and 8.25 per metric ton, exclusive of administrative costs. USAID/G-CAP is working with CONAP and the Guatemalan Office for Joint Implementation (OGIC) to have the project registered by international offices in Annex Countries (i.e. USJI, Canadian CDM Office) countries.

To increase regional capacity to reduce vulnerability to extreme climate events, USAID/G-CAP in collaboration with the USGS, NOAA and SICA, undertook substantive training of hydrologists and technicians on hydrological data base management, remote sensing data processing, and hydrological monitoring network installation and maintenance under its Mitch reconstruction program. These activities make part of a comprehensive effort to reduce vulnerability in the Rio Lempa watershed, which is shared between El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Vulnerability reduction activities will continue in 2001 with the installation of the National Weather Service River Forecast System (NWSRFS) for the Rio Lempa watershed. The NWSRFS is a powerful tool for integrated water management, flood early warning, and reservoir management.

USAID/G-CAP had to delay a proposed meeting between buyers and suppliers of climate mitigation services planned for FY1999. This occurred because of the re-organization of the Guatemalan Foundation for Development (FUNDESA), USAID/G-CAP's principal counterpart for that activity.

## **II. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Land Use, Forestry Activities, and Natural Resources Management**

### *A. Land Use/Forest Management Activities*

USAID/G-CAP through PROARCA has initiated activities in 240,700 hectares of protected areas to improve management and hence reduce deforestation. These activities include the implementation of protected area monitoring systems and financial plans to improve the financial sustainability of protected areas. PROARCA has also achieved on the ground conservation of 130,146 hectares of coastal-marine ecosystems, including C- rich poorly drained forest communities. Conservation is being achieved with full participation of community groups.

In FY2000, PROARCA will continue to enhance protected area management capacity. Additionally, the program is promoting the commercialization of shade coffee to reduce the impetus for converting this biodiverse C-rich production system into others that are based on annual crops. This is of particular importance now due to the precipitous drop in coffee prices.

### *B. Policy Advances*

USAID/G-CAP, through PROARCA, has made significant progress in improving the policy and legal framework for conservation in Central America. The publication of the ministerial declaration of regulations for the establishment of private protected areas in Nicaragua is a key achievement with wide reaching implications. This is so because most protected areas in the country and the Central American region include large areas of privately owned land. Additionally, PROARCA facilitate the registration of 24 conservation easements and 17 private reserves in the region. Furthermore, PROARCA played a key role in the development of Panama's Forestry Policy, the culmination of a long-lived participatory process.

### *C. Institutional Strengthening*

In addition to enhancing the institutional capacity of grant recipients under its small grants component, PROARCA played a key role in enhancing the capacity of government agencies responsible for protected and forest management in three Central American countries. For example, PROARCA helped CONAP in Guatemala develop its strategic plans, and worked with Panama's National Environmental Authority on the development of the National Forestry Policy.



### **III. Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change**

USAID/G-CAP contributed to the reduction of vulnerability to extreme weather events in the region. In the tri-national (Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador) Rio Lempa watershed, USAID/G-CAP in partnership with the USGS and SICA installed a real-time hydrological monitoring network that is generating information on a real time basis, useful for reservoir and flood management in El Salvador. This hydrological monitoring network will form part of an integrated river forecast system that should be fully operational in FY2001. The information generated by the forecast system, which has early warning capabilities, will permit improved reservoir management during droughts and floods and will be a key component of El Salvador's disaster mitigation strategy. Additionally, USAID/G-CAP is developing a GIS for the Rio Lempa watershed. This information system, which identifies high-risk areas, will be used as a tool by municipalities and national government to mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events, landslides and floods in particular.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1

Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Ratification of Kyoto Protocol		3		PROARCA-supported Environmental Law advisor for CCAD worked with Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador to catalyze ratification of Kyoto Protocol.	SO2	
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	3	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):		3			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.

<b>Growth Baselines</b>	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
<b>Joint Implementation (JI)</b>	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
<b>Mitigation</b>	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
<b>National Climate Change Action Plan</b>	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities		1	Developed "C" sequestration project proposal for 120,000 hectares of community managed forestry concessions in the Maya Biosphere of Guatemala	2	
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptation Activities		1	Capacity building activities associated with the implementation of the National Weather Service River Forecast Center for the tri-national Lempa River Watershed (El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala).	SpO 1 (Mitch)	
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	2			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.1														
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector														
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss														
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks														
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW														
USAID Activity Name		Location			Indicator 1			Indicator 2			Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
								Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)						
		Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (Codes below)	Indicator 2a	Pedominant Managed Land Type (Codes Below)	Indicator 2b				
								Natural eco-systems		Managed lands				
Ex	Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222	Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.
					2	5,000	A		3	400				
1	PROARCA/ CAPAS	Guatemala		Sierra de las Minas National Park	1	238,000	A					2		Established mangement monitoring system to improve management decision making
2	PROARCA/ CAPAS	El Salvador		El Imposible National Park	1	2,000	A					2		Established mangement monitoring system to improve management decision making
	PROARCA/ CAPAS	Costa Rica		Guanacaste National Park	1	87,000	A							
3	PROARCA/ CAPAS	Nicaragua		Mombacho National Park	1	700	A					2		Established mangement monitoring system to improve management decision making
4	PROARCA/ CAPAS/COSTAS	Costa Rica		Gandoca Manzanillo WT Refuge			A	9,444				2		Developed financial plan to ensure financial sustainability and direct collaboratio with communities to conserve the resource base

5	PROARCA/ CAPAS/COSTAS	Panama		Isla Bastimento National Park		M	13,226					2		Developed financial plan to ensure financial sustainability. On the ground conservation actions with communities.
6	PROARCA/ COSTAS	Belize		Paynes Creek Natl. Park		H	12,860					2		On the ground conservation work with communities and strengthening management capacity.
7	PROARCA/ COSTAS	Belize		Port Honduras		M	45,000					2		On the ground conservation work with communities and strengthening management capacity.
8	PROARCA/ COSTAS	Honduras		Bahia de Chismuyo		M	31,616					2		On the ground conservation work with communities and strengthening management capacity.
9	PROARCA/ COSTAS	Nicaragua		Karata and Wouhta Lagoons		M	18,000					2		On the ground conservation work with communities and strengthening management capacity.
<b>Total area (hectares):</b>					<b>240,700</b>	<b>Total area:</b>	<b>130,146</b>	<b>Total area:</b>	<b>0</b>					

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data

	F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove	
	G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands	
	O	Mediterranean forest / Vegetation			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	S	1			Multi-disciplinary diagnostic of conservation priorities in the Sierra Madre region of Guatemala as a first step towards declaration of protected areas.	2	
Facilitates sustainable forest management	R/N	4	1		Regional diagnostic of the conservation status of Mahogany and policy dialogue for its conservation (Central America and Mexico), Forest Policy for Panama adopted. Port Honduras Marine (G. of Honduras) reserve Declared with strong local support. Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua prepared forestry law that adopt definition of afforestation, deforestation, and reforestation according to KP.	2	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	R		2	1	Ministerial declaration in Nicaragua with regulations for establishment of privately owned protected areas. Established 24 conservation easements and 17 private concessions across four countries in Central America. Port Honduras Marine (G. of Honduras) reserve declared with strong local support.	2	
Improves integrated coastal management	R	1	1		In the Gulf of Fonseca, the governments of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador agreed to develop a trinational biological corridor. Three corridor proposals were developed (1/country) and 3 action plans developed to guide implementation. Regional Agenda for Port Security was developed and approved by the Central American Port Businesses of Central America (REPICA)		
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		6	4	1			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				11			



Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs	1	Fundación Solar, (C sequestration project development)	2	
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions	3	Ministry of Natural Resources (Nicaragua -- protected area management), National Protected Area Council (Guatemala, strategic plan development), National Environmental Authority (Panama -- Forestry Policy development)	2	
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	4			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning				2	
Advancing sustainable forest management		19	Number of Forest Management Units assessed for sustainable forest certification under FSC.		
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	12	6	Training of protected area management personnel on various aspects of protected area management. TA to improve ecotourism management in Protectead Areas.		
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	12	25			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: ii	South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	
ii	Central; America	\$4,000,000	FY2000-FY2001	1,2	Installation of river forecast system to improve water resources management during normal and extreme events in the Rio Lempa watershed. Program also entails development of GIS for disaster mitigation, capacity building and the development of institutional arrangements for disaster mitigation and response, and elaboration of road building standards.	Improved Regional Capacity to Mitigate Transnational effects of Disaster	SpO 1	

	Key Area Codes	Definitions	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).	1. Urban/Infrastructure
			2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.	1. Early Warning System
			2. Humanitarian Response
			3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).	1. Research and Development
			2. Policy Reform
			3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
			2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
			2. Vector Control
			3. Improved Nutrition

## **Annex 5: Success Stories**

### Methane to Energy: Greenhouse gas reduction and U.S. investment potential:

The El Trebol waste dumpsite has been the principal solid waste disposal site for Guatemala City since the early 1950s, an estimated 2.5 million tons of waste now releasing 21 cubic meters of methane per minute. Methane has a global warming potential 21 times greater than that of CO<sub>2</sub>. To minimize the Global Climate Change impacts of the city's waste stream and improve the quality of life of residents around the dump, PROARCA funded a pre-feasibility study for a methane capture and electricity generation project. A project to both reduce GCC and transform the dump into a well-managed landfill was developed in close collaboration with the Municipality and cooperating U.S. partners and has potential to generate a minimum profit of \$2,000,000 per year and prevent emission of 21 cubic meters of methane per minute from existing waste (up to 26 cubic meters per minute by 2004). Because the captured methane will generate 6 to 8 MWh (20% of that Guatemala City uses for street lighting and water pumping), the project will also mitigate GCC by displacing electricity generated with fossil fuels. The U.S. Trade and Development Agency has since financed a more detailed feasibility study and project proposal, in which US firms have shown a keen interest. One firm, an international leader in liquid natural gas and methanol production, will explore options to convert methane into methanol for use as a clean fuel—one estimate found that landfill-derived methanol could power a fleet of 1500 buses.

### Privatization, restructuring, and investment:

Under USAID's Regional Trade and Investment strategy, PROALCA, restructuring has helped Central American governments win support to privatize the energy sector in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, and legislation is in debate in Honduras. Efforts also contributed to increased flows of foreign direct investment (FDI). In June 2000, FDI influxes during the past 4 years were estimated at \$905 million for El Salvador, \$909 million for Guatemala, \$347 million for Honduras, and \$478 million reached Nicaragua-- a large share of these increases attributable to privatization and deregulation of state-owned enterprises. Investment in El Salvador and Guatemala was buoyed by privatization initiatives in telecommunications and electricity infrastructure. El Salvador's two electric power distribution companies were auctioned, resulting in reduction of electricity tariffs to consumers and greater stability in the power sector-- essential to promote and maintain an sound investment climate for privatized electric utilities. Elsewhere, laws and regulations for a natural gas market in Guatemala were drafted, and an agreement signed with Mexico for importing natural gas into the country, in the context of NAFTA.

### Chamber of Commerce joins the fight against HIV/AIDS in Panama:

The January 2000 opening session of Panama's Chamber of Commerce (CONEP) was different: each member wore a red ribbon pin in support of the fight against HIV/AIDS. Beginning in 1998, with USAID technical support, Panama's Ministry of Health (MOH) brought leaders from all sectors of society to sessions on HIV/AIDS. Private Sector leaders had learned the facts about how the AIDS epidemic would affect their businesses and chose to take action. By 1999, with assistance from both USAID and a World Bank initiative, CONEP members formed an AIDS Business Council, the first of its kind in the region. By 2000, the Council began to demonstrate its leadership on the issue, developing workplace education programs for the seven industries most affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and supporting a Social Security system to provide the cocktail therapy to any members-- about 75% of Panama's working adults—that become infected. When a bill to support the AIDS Law was held up in the MOH, the Council lobbied to get the bill back on track. Council Members formed an HIV Media Network, which provides free time and space to HIV issues in their media outlets. The Council actively participates in

mass media campaigns, supports sex education in private schools attended by their children, and has begun support for a free national hotline for prevention and care counseling.